The Outlook

Vol. 72 December 13, 1902 No. 15

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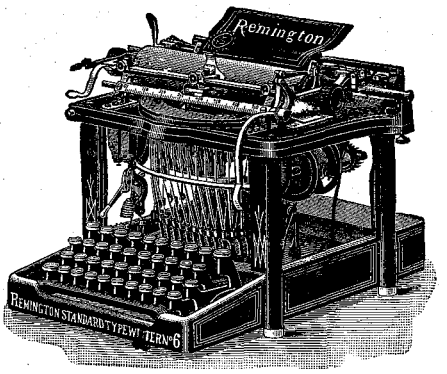

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NEW GOLD FIELDS

BY ROGERS DICKINSON

STOPING OUT GOLD ORE
246 feet below the surface.

THE prosperity of a nation depends largely upon its supply of gold, and it may be truly said that to the enormous gold production of the United States is due its wonderful prosperity.

About eighteen years ago, when the Canadian Pacific Railroad blasted its line through the rocky ridges, precipitous cliffs, and lofty hills of western Ontario on its way to the Pacific Coast, an occasional deposit of mineral and stringer of quartz marked the way. These discoveries to the prospector would spell gold, but the railroad builders did not understand Nature's writing. Their minds were filled with grades, tangents, and angles, so the news of the quartz veins percolated slowly to interested hearers.

The territory was claimed by both Manitoba and Ontario, which also retarded development. After the disputed territory was ceded to the Province of Ontario, hardy men came into this virgin country, and with keen eyes and tireless bodies went into the woods or drifted in pairs over the lakes in birch-bark canoes.

After many years of prospecting and mining in Montana, Colorado, Arizona, and Mexico, Mr. Anthony Blum and Augustus Trudo, Mining Engineer, were attracted to this district. This was seven years ago, when prospectors made rich discoveries of gold in the Manitou Lake regions. After camping on glacier-swept ridges and mountains, measuring and sampling outcroppings of ore, Mr. Blum and his associate had the choice of the country, and, regardless of cost, selected and purchased the best properties. Thus the Twentieth Century Mining Company, one of America's greatest and most successful mining enterprises, was born.

The mine, mill, and camp of The Twentieth Century Mining Company is eight miles distant from Gold Rock, a village on the shores of Manitou Lake. To reach Gold Rock the traveler leaves the Canadian Pacific Railway at Dinorwic or Wabigoon, and takes one of the two steamboat lines which operate over Wabigoon and Minnehaha Lakes and Snake River to Beaudreau's Landing, ten miles distant. Here stage connections are made, which run over the government road six miles from Gold Rock. Two steamboats ply Trafalgar Bay and Manitou waters, and carry passengers and freight to the Company's landing.

The Twentieth Century Company's camp nestles on the south side of a ridge, surrounded by low, rocky hills which clearly show the effect of volcanic upheaval. The scraping glaciers have exposed the quartz veins, thus saving much labor to the miners. At one side of the camp is the entrance to the mine, and on the higher slope stands the towering mill. The air is filled with the thunder of the pounding stamps, punctuated at intervals by the cough of the air-compressor, and plumes of spurting steam and black wood smoke tell of activity in the engine and boiler rooms, while the black iron car traveling to and fro over the trestle leading from mine to mill betrays the cause of all this activity.

The success of a gold mine—that is, its dividend-paying power—depends chiefly upon the size of the ore deposit and gold contained therein. If the deposit is large, and the mineralization such that the gold may be extracted and leave a profit above cost of operation, it is simply a question of development of the mine and machinery to handle the ore. The greater the capacity, the larger the profits, for overproduction or glutting the market is impossible.

A tour of the Twentieth Century Mining Company's Ontario property of 269 acres, and the mine underground, is only necessary to convince one that the quantity of ore is almost limitless. The writer saw the masses of mineralized quartz of each

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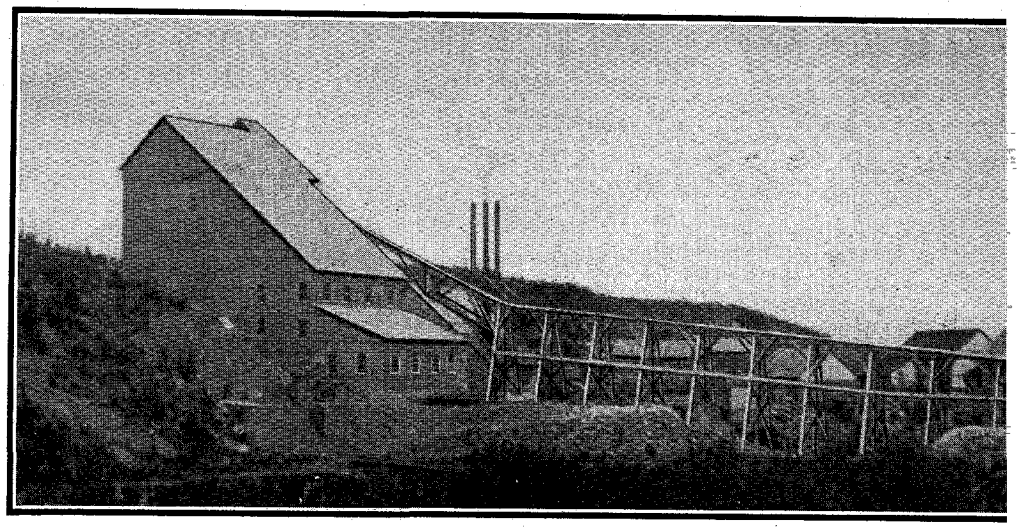
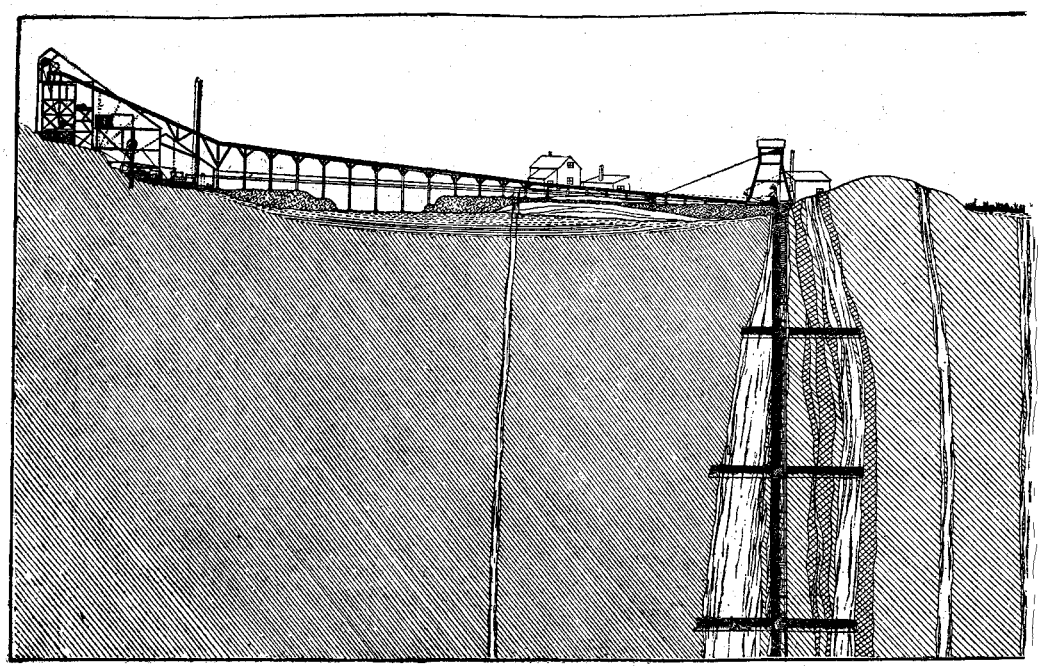


A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE TWENTIETH CENTU

From the mine shaft house (on the extreme right) the gold ore is carried from the m

of the eight veins which crop out in plain sight, six, eight, ten, eleven, ten, twenty-six, nine, and twenty feet wide, and traced them at intervals along a half-mile length of the Company's property. The ore of the Ontario gold fields, in the heart of which is the Twentieth Century Mine, is free-milling ore—that is, it requires crushing, washing, and mercury only to gather the gold—the cheapest of all processes for the reduction of gold ores.

Into the very heart of the second of these quartz veins opens straight down the double compartment shaft. From its depths come the dull thud of the drills and the slow chug-chug of the underground pump. Eighty feet down is a gallery opening into corridors which connect with



CROSS SECTION OF THE TWENTIE

The light perpendicular streaks indicate the size and location of the quartz veins.

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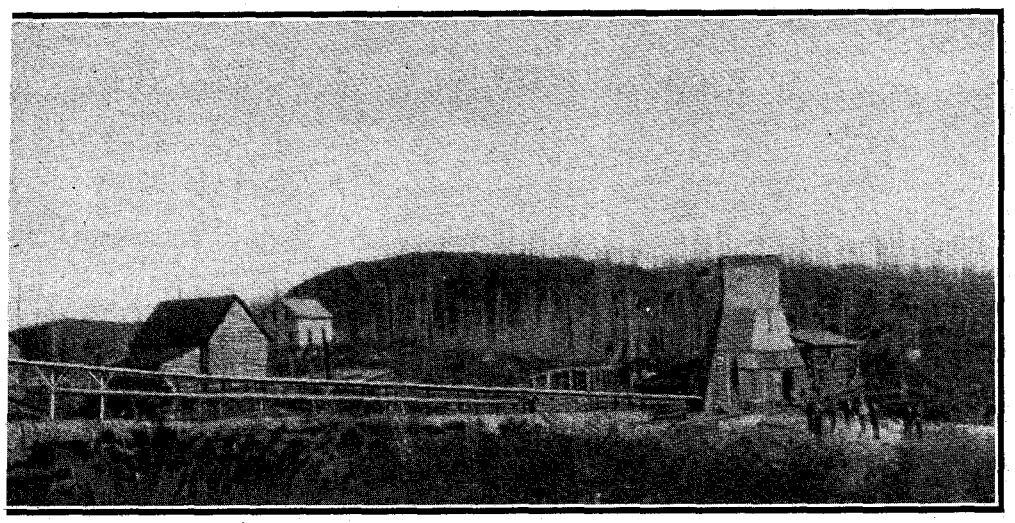
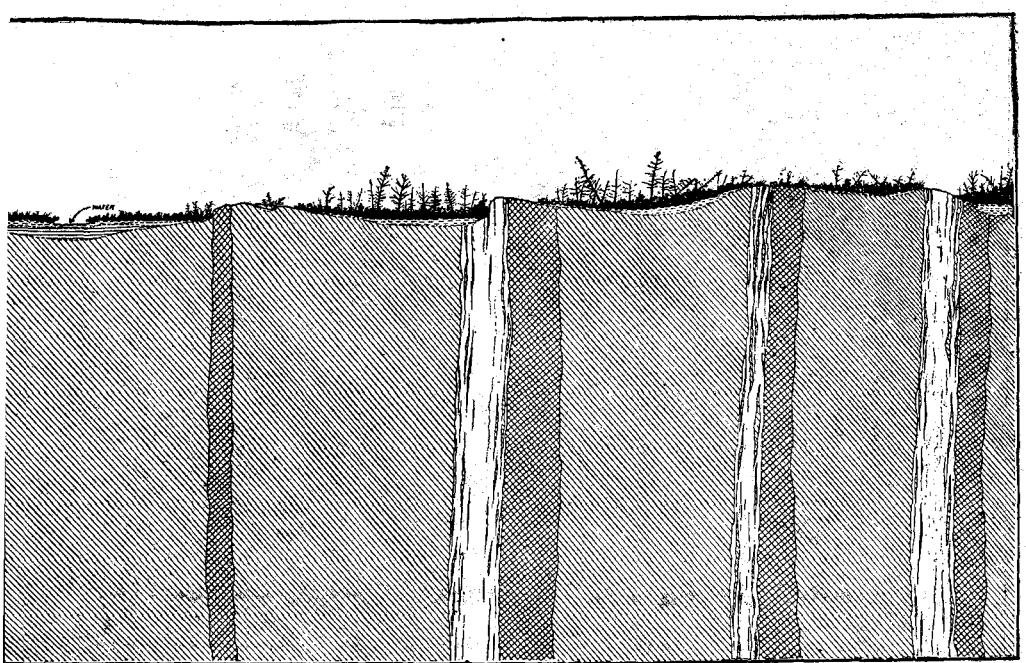


ING COMPANY'S GOLD MILL AND CAMP
the elevated trestle to the mill (at the extreme left), where the gold is extracted.

the north and south crosscuts. Vein No. 2, eight feet wide upon the surface, and upon which the shaft was sunk, shows ore in the north crosscut twenty-eight feet wide. Vein No. 3, in the south crosscut, shows ten feet of quartz, and everywhere the hewn walls show irregular streaks and patches of rich mineral. As the shaft descends below the first level another quartz vein appears in the black wall—a blind vein, unsuspected until the shaft was sunk, and which widens as it goes deeper.

On the second level, 160 feet below the surface, the chamber, galleries, and crosscut are similar to those of the first; but the amount of ore is greater, for vein No. 2 has widened to thirty-four feet, and vein No. 3 shows ten feet of ore, and the hang-



NTURY MINING COMPANY'S PROPERTY
ft and the three levels are shown in the center of the drawing. Scale 100 feet to the inch.

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ing wall has not been reached. The ore in these veins is much richer in mineralization than on the upper level.

The third level, 240 feet below the surface, reveals an ore body of even greater thickness. The shaft reaches twenty-three feet below the third level, which is 263 feet from the surface, and is being sunk deeper. From each of the levels tunnels will be run, crosscutting all eight veins, and thus preparing the immense bodies of ore for excavation.

The ore exposed at this writing is sufficient to supply the present plant for many years.

The Twentieth Century Mine is blasted out of the solid rock; the walls separating the quartz veins are rock so firm that supporting timber is unnecessary.

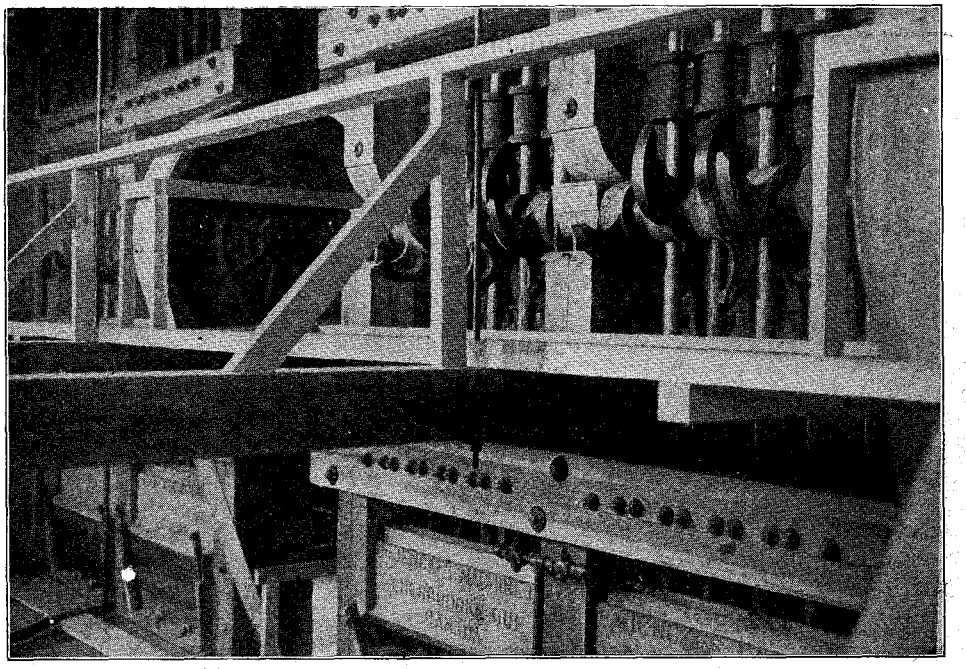
Night and day the ore is raised from the bowels of the earth and delivered into the ore car, which travels over the high trestle and dumps its precious freight into the ore bin without the aid of human hands. Sixty tons of ore are needed every twenty-four hours to keep the mill running to its full capacity, but there is no lack of ore to keep a mill three or four times as large running for a century.

All hours of the day and night the chunks of ore-laden rock go ringing down the steel bars of the grizzly, where the smaller pieces fall into a chute and slide to the intermediate bin, while the larger pieces go into the great storage bin. From the lower walls of the great bin opens a steel-lined chute, which leads to the jaws of the ore-crusher. This crumbles the ore as a child powders a biscuit in its fingers.

From the ore-crusher four chutes distribute the broken ore into four intermediate bins, one for each battery. These bins in turn distribute the ore automatically into the ore feeders. These feeders supply the ore into the mortar, which, with a stream of water, passes into the space under the giant plunger. The stamps pulverize the rock into a fluid paste, which flows through a fine steel screen over silver-plated copper plates coated with mercury.

As the paste flows over the mercury plates the particles of gold sink, and as gold has an affinity for mercury, the metal clings to the plates. The remaining material, called tailings, flows into a reservoir and will be treated later by cyanide—a practical chemical process which extracts the remaining gold at small expense.

As the gold gathers in rolls or ridges upon the mercury-coated copper plates, it



THE POUNDING STAMPS

Showing the upper part of twenty stamps that pulverize the Twentieth Century ore. With each revolution of the spur-shaped cams each of the 1050-pound plunger-like pestles are twice lifted and dropped into the mortars about 90 times per minute.

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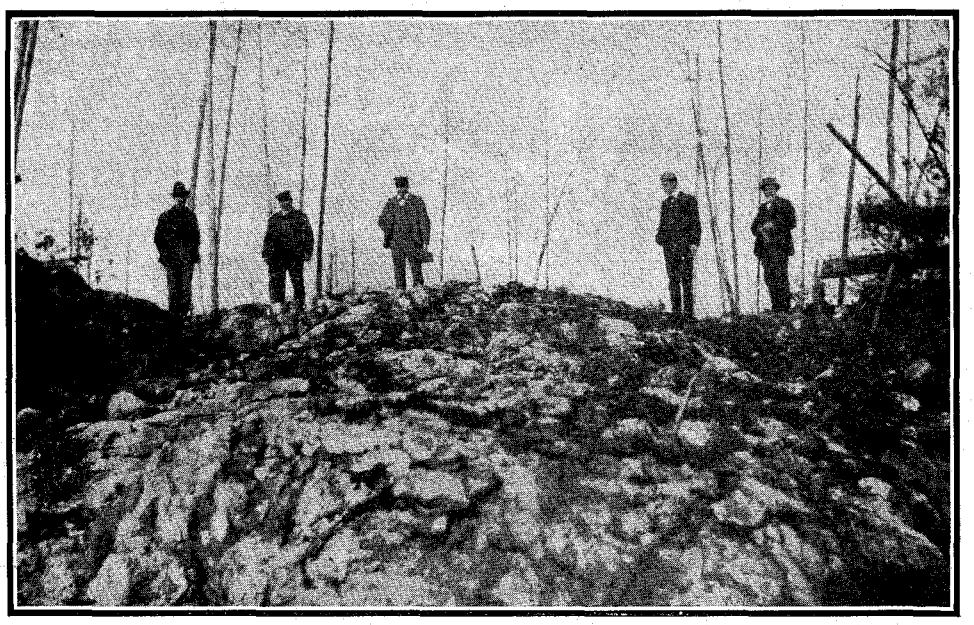

VISITING SHAREHOLDERS INSPECTING THE OUTCROPPING OF THE SIXTH GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ VEINS—TWENTY-SIX FEET WIDE

is removed with scrapers and placed in a steel amalgam safe, where it accumulates until a regular clean-up occurs, about once a month, at which time all the gold is removed from the amalgam tables, as well as from the plates in the mortars and from the mortars themselves. The accumulation is placed in an iron retort, and the mercury is volatilized in a furnace for further use, while the gold is melted into bars ready for the mint.

In designing the Twentieth Century mining works, Mr. Blum has installed modern machinery, utilized the physical advantages of the locality, and brought into use ingenious devices acquired during many years' practical service in mining. The plant from mine to mill is a model of perfection; the entire system is as automatic and labor-saving as it possibly can be. From the time the ore is shoveled into the ore car underground, it is not touched by human hands until the gold is taken off the plates and melted into bullion. The mill is so built that its capacity can be increased by the simple addition of more buildings and more machinery, without interrupting the work in the least. The power plant and ore delivery is designedly placed so that it will be in the center of whatever additions are made. In a word, the plant is planned not only for economical operation, but for easy and rapid growth.

The lack of wood, water, and transportation has been a serious handicap to many a mine that would otherwise have been immensely profitable. The Ontario gold fields, however, are set in the midst of a vast network of lakes of clear, good water. The Twentieth Century Company's property fronts on upper Manitou Lake, the mine being but one mile from this body of water, while a small inland lake is but a few hundred yards from the mill. Besides this wealth of water, a clear stream runs through the center of the camp, providing pure, healthful water in abundance for every purpose. The other chief requisite, wood, is the next most plentiful natural product, for the camp is surrounded by a forest that will supply ample fuel for a long time to come.

These mines may be reached from New York City by palace cars in fifty-eight hours *via* Montreal or Toronto, except about twenty-eight miles by steamboat and stage, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and about seventy-five miles north of the United States boundary at Minnesota, accessible to centers of supplies of all kinds.

The gross value of the ore being about $9.00 per ton, and cost of mining and

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extraction $2.00 per ton, with ore deposits practically inexhaustible, should return handsome profits for several generations.

Mr. Anthony Blum, the president and manager, of German extraction, forty-seven years old, is a man of twenty-five years' wide practical mining experience in the United States, Canada, and foreign gold, silver, and copper fields—a man of resource and fertile in ideas. Mr. Augustus Trudo is a mining engineer of forty years' experience in many localities, and is the expert on the ground. Mr. Dryden Smith, who has grown up within hearing of the pounding stamps, and has had eighteen years of practice in the various branches of mining, is the mine manager.

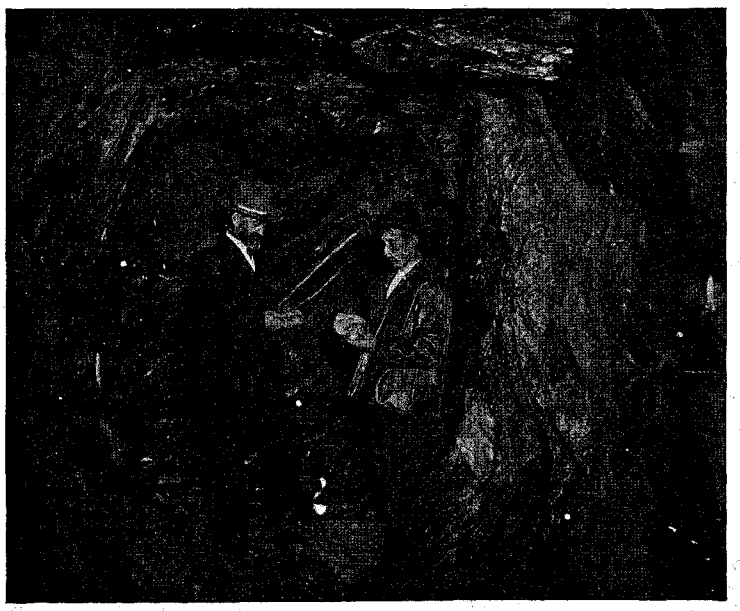
And so, in the Canadian wilderness, has grown up an industry *that has already paid dividends two and a half years*, and has a great future before it. The mine is actually producing gold in very profitable quantities, and the plant, running at its full capacity, has been completely paid for. There is therefore no outstanding indebtedness, and the supply of paying ore is inexhaustible.

It is not necessary to be a miner to participate in the profits of gold mining. Shareholders in the Twentieth Century Mining Company participate in the profits, though they are distant from the mines, and do not have to sacrifice comfort in securing them. Money earns for them what experience, brawn, and hardship does for the miner.

The ore deposits of the Twentieth Century Mine are capable of supplying permanently ore to a plant of twenty-five times the present capacity, which would reduce about one-half the present cost of mining and extraction.

The Company depends upon the sale of its treasury shares for increased production facilities, the net earnings of its present plant being disbursed among shareholders as dividends. In order to provide additional machinery, The Twentieth Century Mining Company, Ltd., offers to the public for immediate subscription its full-paid, forever non-assessable treasury shares. The purchaser thereof not only participates in the 8 per cent. per annum dividends, paid quarterly, but will also receive increased dividends made possible by increased production.

Engineer's report, maps of the property, copies of charter, title, financial statement, subscription blank for shares, and further information may be had free on application to The Twentieth Century Mining Company, Ltd., 35 Court Street, Boston, Mass., or The National Trust Company of America, St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, New York City.



THE PRESIDENT AND MINE MANAGER SURROUNDED BY GOLD QUARTZ
160 feet underground, Twentieth Century mine.

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The Outlook

Published Weekly

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Congress in Session The interesting personal event that marked the first day of the new session of Congress was the reception accorded to Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who was everywhere congratulated as the Speaker of the next House of Representatives. As all of his formidable competitors for the place have now withdrawn from the contest, his election is virtually assured. Its political significance is not very pronounced in any direction, as Mr. Cannon has not stood for any distinctive policies. He has, however, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, exercised a strong and wholesome influence upon his party in curbing the tendency to lavish expenditures. Though he believes that protective taxes are no real burden to the people of this country, he does not believe that statesmanship consists in substituting the maxims of political extravagance for those of political economy. The interesting political event that marked the first day of the new session was the objection offered by Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, to the acceptance of the credentials of Representative Glass, of Virginia, who was elected in November, under the newly proclaimed State Constitution disfranchising negroes by provisions clearly aimed at their race. Mr. Taylor's resolutions were referred to a committee, but will not be pressed according to the present understanding, as their supporters prefer to concentrate their efforts upon the passage of the Crumpacker resolution of the last session, calling for an inquiry into the extent to which any of the States have abridged the right of suffrage and thus reduced their own right to representation in Congress and in the electoral college. More important than this resolution, however, is the recent action of Judge Jones, of the United States Court in the district of Alabama—formerly Governor Jones, of that State—in certifying to the Supreme Court of the United States the case of an Alabama negro who was refused registration under the new State Constitution. It is hoped that this case will soon be reached and the Nation informed by the supreme authority whether the new Southern Constitutions, framed to disfranchise negroes by provisions not applicable to the majority of whites, are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. So far as legislative action is concerned, the one important event of the week was the passage by the House of the pension appropriation bill. This bill, passed without debate, carries an appropriation of $139,000,000, or nine dollars for (or from) every family in the United States.

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Congress: Subsidy and Trust Proposals The most important Congressional event of the week, however, did not take place in Congress, but in committees. In the House of Representatives the Committee on Merchant Marine virtually decided not to report the Ship Subsidy Bill which passed the Senate at the last session. Three or four Western Republicans on the Committee stand firmly against the bill, and these, with the support of all the Democrats, are sufficient to prevent favorable consideration at this session. If the bill is defeated at this session, it is not likely to be passed for at least two years, as the first session of a new Congress held during the approach of a Presidential election is traditionally far less favorable to corporation measures than the last session of an expiring Congress whose successor has already been elected. The other important action taken by a House committee last week is not less satisfactory to people with anti-monopoly sympathies. The sub-committee to which the Committee on Judiciary referred the

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Anti-Trust Bill introduced by Mr. Littlefield at the last session reported the bill favorably, and the full Committee made Mr. Littlefield the chairman of a new sub-committee to draft a still more comprehensive act dealing with the whole trust question. The bill favorably reported deals only with the evil of secrecy in trust manipulations, and is known as the Publicity Bill. As summarized in the press despatches, it provides that corporations engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce, and having a capitalization in excess of $500,000, shall file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission sworn reports as to capitalization, assets, income, and expenditures, and that their officers shall answer under oath all inquiries of the Commission relating to these matters. For the protection of the public—whether of investors or of consumers—against the evils of fictitious capitalization, the act imposes a tax of one per cent. yearly upon all stock which does not represent cash actually paid in or property of the same value in the open market. If the text of this act has been so framed as vitally to incorporate its spirit, it is a measure of far-reaching importance, and its acceptance or rejection will determine the character of the present session of Congress.

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The Statehood Bill: Conditions of the Territories

There appears to be a prospect that the bill for the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona will at least get a thorough discussion in the Senate, as it did not have in the House. The more we have investigated this matter the clearer it appears to us that neither New Mexico nor Arizona ought to be admitted as States at the present time. At the risk of restating some facts which we have already published, we report the results of careful investigations which have been made into the conditions of those States. The population of New Mexico is not over 200,000, of whom 144,000 are native Mexicans; the other 56,000 or less are "classed as Americans," though in reality they are largely foreigners of various nationalities. Most of the 144,000 native Mexicans speak Spanish exclusively, and only a comparatively small part of the total population is familiar with the English language. All proceedings in the courts require the co-operation of an interpreter; the charge of the judge to the jury often has to be translated before the jury can understand it. In many circumstances the jurymen cannot even discuss the case without an interpreter's aid; campaign political speeches are almost all made in Spanish, and ballots have to be printed in Spanish as well as English. What is more important, owing to the ignorance of the great mass of the population, they vote in herds and are easily influenced by demagogues, unprincipled men, and powerful corporations. The occupations of the people are agriculture, stock-raising, and mining. The two former are dependent absolutely upon irrigation, and only a small part of the Territory can be irrigated on account of the insufficiency of available water supply. Most of the mining is in undeveloped claims. The same thing may be said of Arizona. Its population, as shown by the latest census, is only 125,000, or but one inhabitant to a square mile—only 3,000 more than the population of a single Assembly District of New York City. The proportion of Americans to Mexicans is larger than in New Mexico, and the mining industry is better developed, though it is still largely in claims, hopes, and anticipations. The difficulties in the way of irrigation, owing to the limited supply of water available for the purpose, is about the same.

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The Statehood Bill: Why Advocated

The people both in New Mexico and in Arizona care very little about Statehood. There is no spontaneous movement in either Territory supporting the present application before Congress. It is the undeveloped mining claims that furnish the chief demand on Congress for the organization of New Mexico and Arizona as States, and this demand comes, not from the people of those Territories, but from capitalists outside of them. The application for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico is strongly urged in the Senate by Senators Quay and Penrose, from Pennsylvania. It will be supported by Democratic votes, because it is morally certain that the Senators from both States, if they should be admitted, will be Democrats. Senator Quay admits that a letter is in existence from him advocating a Democratic victory

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in both Territories, in order that he might better influence Democrats in Congress to vote for their admission. The ground of this interest in the admission of these Territories as States has been frankly stated before the House Committee by the Hon. Bernard S. Rodey, delegate from the Territory of New Mexico:

> Citizens in Michigan and Indiana have bought a tract of timber of 300,000 acres about where I have my pencil on the map—in western central New Mexico, south of the new Santa Fé-Pacific Railroad. That land was given as a land grant by Congress to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in 1866. It was originally sold by the railroad to Mitchell Brothers, of Cadillac, Mich. Afterwards one of the Mitchell brothers acquired the interest of his brother, and he and others have now organized a corporation of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois capitalists, with a capital stock of $8,000,000. They are waiting to issue their bonds under a State rather than under a Territorial form of government.

Other capitalists in the State of Pennsylvania are also interested in the organization of the two Territories as States. They are building a railroad in New Mexico, and are also interested in mining plants both in New Mexico and in Arizona. Among these capitalists are a friend and political supporter of Senator Quay and a brother of Senator Penrose. The real question which the Senate has to decide is this: Is it for the advantage of the people of the United States to admit to the National partnership two States with limited and practically foreign populations? Should they be given in the Senate equal votes with such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California, at the request and for the purpose of promoting the pecuniary interests of corporations from other States? For such corporations under State law could very probably persuade towns and counties to bond themselves and raise the money for the building of railroads to exploit private mining properties, a thing which towns and counties are not permitted to do by the Federal law while Arizona and New Mexico remain Territories.

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The Currency Proposals

The two principal financial officers of the Administration, Secretary Shaw and Comptroller Ridgely, both advocate in their reports a still further expansion of the currency. The statement issued by their department last month showed that the unprecedented expansion which has been going on since 1897 continued during the past year—nearly sixty million dollars having been added to the currency during the single month of October. As compared with five years ago, the increase in the money in circulation has been as follows:

	Nov. 1, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1897.
Gold (including gold certificates)	$967,000,000	$576,000,000
Silver (including silver certificates)	623,000,000	496,000,000
Paper	736,000,000	634,000,000
	$2,336,000,000	$1,706,000,000

Here, then, was an increase of over six hundred million dollars, or nearly forty per cent., in five years. Yet Comptroller Ridgely and Secretary Shaw report that the present volume is inadequate to meet the needs of expanding trade, and recommend that it be still further enlarged by permitting banks to issue more paper money, which need not be secured by Government bonds, but only by the assets of the banks issuing it. These recommendations, of course, are not new, but they signify that the campaign for bank assets currency begun by Secretary Gage is to be continued despite the unexpected opposition it has encountered among bankers. Comptroller Ridgely would restrict the unsecured note issues of the banks to between twenty and fifty per cent. of their notes secured by bonds (that is, between $140,000,000 and $350,000,000), and he would sensibly make the volume of this currency elastic by a system of progressive taxation which would keep banks from going to the limit except in times of panic. Secretary Shaw apparently would make the restrictions fewer and the taxation lighter, but he, too, would limit the amount of asset currency that might be issued immediately. In admitting the wisdom of such limitations the Secretary shows that he himself does not entirely accept the theory that the banks should be left to determine themselves what the volume of the currency should be, and virtually concedes the soundness of the principle that the public should keep control of the volume of the currency, so as to prevent inflation when times are good and contraction when times are bad. This principle, which lies at the foundation of the

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English Bank Act and our own National currency system, was forced upon both countries by bitter experiences, and the public will not lightly again turn over to any class in the community the regulation of a matter so vital to the public interests. The American public is probably ready to sustain Comptroller Ridgely's proposal that banks be allowed to issue an emergency circulation in times of panic—subject to a heavy tax which will compel retirement when the panic is over—but it is not ready, at the height of a business "boom," to increase the already vast volume of credit currency by allowing banks to issue paper money at their discretion. If there were no other reason for caution in this matter, one might be found in Secretary Shaw's further proposal to make all our silver currency specifically redeemable in gold at the option of the holder—instead of at the discretion of the Secretary. If this step be taken, then all our silver money, as well as our Government notes, might at a time of apprehension be used as "an endless chain" to draw gold from the Treasury. A further enlargement of the fabric of credit is not wise until there is a widening of the basis on which it rests. The stability of the currency, rather than its expansion, is what now needs to be guarded.

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Agriculture Certain features in the report of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, attract unusual attention on account of the Department's increased educational work. The demands of many public institutions for men to conduct research in scientific fields, and with ability to manage agricultural enterprises, are greatly encouraging young men to take advantage of the opportunities thus offered. The teaching of the science of agriculture and of the sciences relating to it is also receiving more attention in the colleges instituted for that purpose than has been the case hitherto. The Department of Agriculture finds a special need and duty in helping the people throughout the United States and the insular possessions to an intelligent knowledge of their soils and of the most profitable uses to which they may be devoted. The purpose, as to the mainland, is to assist towards the production of everything that soil and climate will permit, and to avail ourselves of the islands to grow such products as demand tropical conditions. An interesting feature of the year has been in the experimental exports of dairy products to Japan, China, and the West India Islands. Investigations are now under way having for their purpose the extension of the export trade in fruits and vegetables, and improvements in methods of handling these products both for foreign and for domestic use. In reviewing the introduction of foreign seeds and plants into this country, prominent place should be given to the establishment of macaroni wheat in the United States, which may now be regarded as accomplished, since about two million bushels of this wheat were harvested last season. The Bureau of Forestry has made large gains in introducing practical management of forests of both public and private ownership, its field work now engaging over one hundred and sixty men. The Secretary makes an earnest plea, which should receive countenance everywhere, for the establishment of the Appalachian Forest Reserve. Through the results of deforestation in that region, water-power of an aggregate annual value of twenty million dollars is being gradually destroyed through increasing irregularity in the flow.

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Thomas B. Reed The death of Thomas Brackett Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives in three Congresses and Member of Congress for Maine from 1876 to 1899, removes a man of great force of character and of brilliant intellectual abilities. Born in Portland, Maine, where eight generations of his ancestors had lived, Mr. Reed was in many ways a typical Maine man, shrewd, humorous, resourceful, abounding in energy. His college course at Bowdoin was paid for by his own work, and he was graduated with high honors both for scholarship and literary talent. He taught school, acted as paymaster in the navy for a year during the war, studied law, began practice, but soon entered politics, of course as a Republican, and, after holding several State offices, was elected to Congress in 1876. Here Mr. Reed at once became a power because of his readiness in debate, his

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easy mastery of important political issues, and his remarkable executive ability in managing and controlling men and factions. When he became Speaker in 1889, he found the House almost evenly divided politically, and the situation called for the most exact knowledge of parliamentary law joined with firmness and courage. It was quite possible for the large minority to block legislation and public business, and this power they did not hesitate to exercise. Most legislative bodies in recent times have been forced to recognize the danger of allowing unlimited obstruction, and various forms of closure have been adopted. The remedy, however, should be applied by the legislative body itself, or by its presiding officer acting under its systematic instruction and rules. Mr. Reed's action was autocratic, and therefore the attacks made upon it were essentially just, although his action stopped the dangerous blocking of the public work. One of his methods was to complete a quorum by ordering recorded as present on the roll-call the names of Democrats present who did not answer to the call, thereby reversing the practice of the House. The assaults upon the Speaker as a Czar did not in the slightest degree disturb his equanimity, and in the end the Supreme Court sustained his position. As leader of the minority after the Democrats gained power Mr. Reed fought as skillfully for minority rights as he had before for majority rule, and on financial and tariff questions was a tower of strength to his party. When the Republicans again came in power, Mr. Reed was promptly made Speaker once more, but resigned in 1899, left Congress, and began the practice of law in New York City. It is understood that his withdrawal from political life was due to his disagreement with the Administration and the majority of his party in Congress upon the questions growing out of the war with Spain. Mr. Reed never made any public statement to this effect, but this only adds to the general approval of the delicacy of feeling that undoubtedly actuated him. He would not embarrass the party with which he had so long been connected by joining the ranks of its enemies, even although his personal conviction prevented him from longer leading his former political associates. Mr. Reed's integrity and sense of honor were beyond the question of his political adversaries even when their animosity was most bitter and passionate. He had many of the qualities of the statesman. A strong party man, he was never the slave of his party, and if he had passed on to the higher office which he seemed at times destined to fill, the responsibilities of the position might have given him the weight and poise of judgment which would have put him in the rank of statesmen. He had a host of friends; for his wit, geniality, and breadth of information made him a delightful companion.——Another death of the week which recalls political contests of the past is that of Thomas Nast, artist and cartoonist. His pictures during the Civil War and in the Grant-Greeley campaign gave him a National reputation, while the cartoons directed against the Tweed Ring had a large influence in its overthrow. It was said at the time that while the Tweed constituents could not read the editorials, they could see and understand Nast's pictures.

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Mr. Reed on Trusts and Tariff

Mr. Reed's last political utterance of any importance was his article in the "North American Review" for December, entitled "What Shall We Do with the Tariff?" In this article he opposes all anti-trust legislation and all tariff revision. The fear of monopolies he regards as wholly unfounded. "We fear that somebody by some new scheme will squeeze us permanently, and yet that has never happened. . . . The fact is that every business man now knows that the only monopoly anybody can get, except the temporary one of patents, to which no one objects, is by producing some article cheaper and selling it cheaper than any other maker." He either had not heard of or did not think it worth while to allude to the anthracite coal monopoly and the monopoly possessed by street-car railroads owning the exclusive right to carry passengers quickly and conveniently through the great highways of the city. The protective tariff he defines as "not a privilege, but a system." He advocates its purpose tersely in a sentence: "It means that the work of this Nation shall be done by the people of this Nation. All wealth comes from the marrying of

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labor to the raw material. In a country like ours, extending over such vast regions, there can be no lack of materials." Reciprocity he opposes on the ground that it costs the Nation more than it gains for the Nation. "We tried it with Canada. Our export trade increased thirteen per cent., and theirs increased in eleven years five hundred per cent. That treaty no longer exists." He opposes it specifically in the case of Cuba. "Republicans must be blind indeed if they surrender any jot or tittle of the protection of the wheat industry in order to bestow largess on citizens who expatriate themselves, while we refuse it to farmers who till our own soil." The argument ignores the question whether a great Nation has any commercial obligation to a weak and impoverished community at its doors; it ignores the question whether America will gain anything by a policy which will turn Cuba into a thriving and prosperous Americanized community, or lose anything by a policy which will depress it to the industrial and political conditions of a second Hayti. But to any one who wishes to get in a terse, epigrammatic style a strong statement of the *laissez-faire* theory applied to National affairs, we recommend Mr. Reed's article in the "North American Review."

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Professor Jenks on Trust Regulation

In his article Mr. Reed called for practical suggestions by those who advocate the enactment of anti-trust legislation. "To talk of doing something, by means of something, if you do not specify the something to be done, or the way to do it, is a waste of time." To those who think that the advocates of governmental regulation of combinations of capital have nothing definite to suggest, we recommend a perusal of the article in this week's issue of The Outlook by Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University. He does not ignore the difficulties which confront us, but neither does he ignore, as the advocates of *laissez faire* do, the evils inevitably consequent upon a policy of let-alone. We commend to the careful consideration of our readers the very simple and, as it appears to us, entirely practicable suggestion which he makes—namely, "to impose a tax upon corporations or individuals engaged in inter-State commerce, and thereby to secure a supervisory control of such combinations," and "the Federal incorporation of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce." Both these plans are simple. They are harmonious. They can be put in operation under the present Constitution, and their workings and effect can be studied. It is probable that the great corporations would welcome Federal incorporation, because the advantages from Federal protection and consequent uniformity would far more than counterbalance any possible disadvantages from Federal supervision and control. At all events, it is clear, in view of the threatened disaster produced by the coal strike, which was a life-and-death struggle between two monopolies, one of production and the other of labor, that it is too late to say that there are no monopolies and no evils threatened by them; and, in view of Professor Jenks's paper published on another page, and Congressman Littlefield's bill described in another column, it is too late to affirm that the advocates of governmental regulation of monopolies have no definite plan to propose.

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The Russian Sealing Cases

Eleven years ago certain American sealing vessels were seized by Russian war-ships in Behring Sea. Complaint was made that the seizures were illegal; two years ago arbitration was agreed upon, and the arbitrator, Dr. Asser, of the Hague International Court of Arbitration, has just rendered his award. The United States did not claim jurisdiction, either in the Behring Sea or in its bordering waters, for a greater distance than a marine league from the coast, and admitted the jurisdiction of any State over territorial waters only to the extent of a marine league, unless a different rule had been fixed by treaty between the two States interested in the question. In deciding this point, Councilor Asser says: "The arbitrator considers that the argument of the defendant in claiming that war-ships should be permitted beyond territorial waters to chase a vessel whose crew has been guilty of unlawful fishing in these waters, or on territory of the State, is not in conformity with lawful

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principles. The reason is that the jurisdiction of the State extends only to the limits of its territorial borders, unless this rule has been abrogated by special treaty." Not only in this, but at all substantial points, the arbitrator favors the contention of the United States. Two important doctrines are laid down: (1) That no arresting officer can oblige foreign sailors to navigate the arrested vessel to port; (2) in calculating the damages it is proper to regard the prospective catch of seals which a vessel might have made had she not been seized. This, we believe, is the first decision by a properly authorized arbitrator that damages for a prospective catch are allowable. Dr. Asser's judgment is thus entirely in favor of this country; he awards damages to the American claimants amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars.

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Venezuela and the Powers

Germany and Great Britain have ordered war-ships to proceed to Venezuelan waters; Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to Venezuela; and it is probable that before these lines are read a naval demonstration of considerable magnitude will take place for the purpose of enforcing the claims of the two nations just named, and perhaps indirectly the claims of other European nations against President Castro's Government. These claims are based partly on the destruction of property belonging to citizens of Germany and Great Britain, and partly on the failure of Venezuela to make proper provision for the payment of its national debts, and especially of debts due as damages to foreign citizens for recognized claims. Precisely what the squadrons of war-ships will undertake is not known as we write; but, having in view former measures of this kind, it seems probable that they will seize upon ports of entry and collect and hold the customs duties until the claims are satisfied. It is extremely likely that the mere appearance of the war-vessels will be enough to induce President Castro to make offers of immediate payment, so that extreme measures will not be necessary. Without attempting to judge the questions in issue between Venezuela and the Powers, it may be said that President Castro has pursued a policy of evasion and postponement until the claimants can no longer submit to that policy. So far as the United States is concerned, there seems to be no likelihood of friction. It is believed that our Government has been consulted as to the steps to be taken, and that assurances have been given that there will be no action which by any construction can be taken to infringe upon the central idea of the Monroe Doctrine. The United States has repeatedly declared that it did not propose to shelter South American and Central American nations from the just effects of their own misdeeds or failures to fulfill international obligations. Only such action by a foreign power as would make it evident that permanent occupation of American territory was intended would call out protest and vigorous action on the part of our Government. President Roosevelt declares in his last Message: "No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. . . . It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders, and to *discharge its just obligations to foreigners*."

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The Referendum in Ontario

The referendum vote taken on December 4 on the Liquor Act in the Province of Ontario has resulted in a victory for the Prohibitionists. It will be remembered that a prohibitory act was introduced into the Provincial Legislature of Ontario containing a provision that before it came into force it must be submitted to the approval of the people. It was stipulated that in this referendum not only must the Prohibitionists secure a majority of the votes cast, but must poll more than half as many votes as were cast at the last general election. This seemed a hard proviso, considering the time of year and the fact that there was no other issue to attract the voters to the polls. However, the vote has been taken and has resulted in many surprises. The chief of these surprises is the city vote. It was confidently expected by the anti-prohibitionists that the large centers would reject the Liquor Act, but a majority of them, including the largest, Toronto and Hamilton, have given substantial majorities for prohibition. The total city vote

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for the Act is 34,715, and against 32,421. One-half of the total vote cast in the general election of 1898 is 34,561; so that the cities give the necessary ratio for the bringing into force the Ontario Liquor Act, 1902. The returns from the different parts of the Province are not all in, but what have arrived do not show a correspondingly large vote as the cities—no doubt owing to the state of the roads; but the majorities are almost invariably in favor of prohibition. In the French-Canadian districts along the Ottawa and in the eastern counties, where French-Canadians are numerically strong, the anti-prohibitionists had majorities. The same is also true in Waterloo, where the German population strongly opposed the restrictive measure. The Prohibitionists waged an active campaign with meetings, literature, and canvassing. The anti-prohibitionists came out actively at the last. The ministers of the different denominations, especially the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist bodies, were exceedingly active in the campaign for prohibition. The Episcopalians were about evenly divided. In some localities Roman Catholic priests were earnestly supporting the prohibition measure. Politics had very little to do with the contest. Those who voted to embarrass the present Government were offset by those who voted the other way. According to the latest advices, the Prohibitionists have scored a total majority of over forty thousand votes, but the number of votes is still far behind the number required to put the act in force. The result will be that the present act will not go into effect; but the Prohibitionist majorities cannot be ignored. More restrictive legislation may be expected.

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Mr. Platt's Defense

The term of Senator Platt will expire with the end of the existing Congress; and the New York "Evening Post" has been endeavoring to secure the opinion of a number of politicians in both parties in regard to Mr. Platt's qualifications to represent the State of New York in the United States Senate. These letters have been, for the most part, highly unimportant; but the letter of the Hon. Lemuel Ely Quigg is interesting because it is the best defense of Senator Platt that can be made. Mr. Quigg has long been a prominent member of the Republican machine of this city—an organization held by the best men in the party in very much the same estimation as the Tammany Hall machine. Mr. Quigg was a member of Congress from 1893 to 1899, Chairman of the Republican County Committee from New York from 1896 to 1900, and Temporary Chairman of the last Republican State Convention. He is in a position, therefore, to state the case for Mr. Platt as strongly as it can be stated. He bases his reasons why Senator Platt should be re-elected on the grounds: First, that he is the leader of the Republican party in the State of New York, has held that position for twenty years in spite of vigorous attempts to dislodge him, and that the principles of a party should be represented by its most representative man. Second, that he has created a party organization in New York which, in a close and doubtful State, has made the Republican party highly effective; that this is an age of organization, and that Senator Platt possesses organizing talent for political purposes in as high degree as Mr. Morgan possesses it for commercial purposes; he has a singular faculty of winning the confidence and co-operation of people of opposite views, and he alone is able to harmonize the antagonistic groups in different sections of the State. Third, that Senator Platt favored the State Constabulary Bill. Fourth, that he devised the Raines Law and took the liquor question and the liquor influence out of politics. Fifth, that he contributed more directly than any other man to the creation of Greater New York. Sixth, that he was very influential in getting into the Republican National platform of 1890 an unequivocal declaration in favor of the gold standard. Seventh, that while he is not a great orator, great oratory is no longer needful; "Legislatures are no longer the source from which morality draws its inspiration or liberty its means of defense." Men are now sent to Congress to give effect to policies which have already been decided upon. Eighth, that Senator Platt has the gift of "getting things done;" that he always has a plan, and always knows the right man to work it out. Ninth, that his position is not maintained by corrupt use of funds; that while it is true that Senator Platt "raises

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money for the use of the organization in campaigns, there is no county in the State of New York (except New York County) which gets any considerable part of the money it spends in campaigns from the State Committee." Tenth, that Senator Platt's power resides in the "simplicity of his partisanship, the reasonableness of his mind, the fairness of his judgment, the inviolability of his word, the integrity of his character," and his agreeable disposition.

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Requirements of the Position

The State of New York, by reason of its population, its immense commercial strength, and its history, holds a commanding position among the other States of the Union, and ought to be represented by a commanding man. It ought to send to the United States Senate its foremost citizen—a man of statesmanlike qualities. A Senator from New York should be a man who deals, from long and intimate knowledge, with political principles with a statesman's force and grasp. He should be a man whose political as well as personal character is above question. He should have the ability to interpret the convictions of the people of the United States, to express the wishes of the people of his own State, to guard and forward its interests by power of speech or of pen; for the man who deals habitually with great ideas, as a true statesman must, is never devoid of the command of some form of effective expression. Senator Platt meets none of these requirements. The best that can be said of him is that he has been a successful political organizer and a shrewd machine leader. He has built up an organization in the State of New York which has been in the highest degree efficient for the purpose of carrying elections when Senator Platt wished to have elections carried; but even as a party leader he has been shrewd rather than able; for he has an extremely adroit way of identifying himself with movements when he sees that they cannot be resisted, and of taking the credit for policies and of acts accomplished which he has strenuously opposed before they became history. It has happened again and again that Senator Platt has not only gracefully acquiesced in the popular will after he has ineffectively opposed it, but has modestly assumed to bring about the very things which he left no stone unturned to defeat. To say nothing of the long and evil influence of Mr. Platt in the State of New York, and of the demoralization of the Republican party which has come through his leadership, it still remains for some friend of Mr. Platt to show any positive reason in any effective and statesmanlike action in the United States Senate for his re-election to the Senatorial position which he has held for the last six years.

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Vice and the Police

There is no actual connection between the raids on gambling-houses in New York City last week and the fact that simultaneously charges were preferred against Police Inspector Grant and Police Captain Stephenson. But those who have hoped that behind the apparent inertia of the city government as regards police abuses there was working out a distinct plan of operation find in the coincidence an indication of what that plan may well be—the gathering of evidence by raids and other means so as to show overpoweringly neglect of duty by the police captains to clear their districts of haunts of crime and vice, after their attention has been specifically and repeatedly called to these haunts. District Attorney Jerome has shown that, as the phrase goes, some things can be done as well as others, by securing evidence of gambling in places like Canfield's and Farrell's, despite the police-encouraged tradition that no detective could possibly enter those places, and that their patrons were all men well known to the proprietors, not casual visitors. More than this, Mr. Jerome has shown that the police ignorance was assumed, that their inaction can be described only as flagrant neglect of duty. It must be remembered that under the law removals of police captains and inspectors cannot be made except on such positive proof of bad conduct as will stand an examination by the courts. A conviction before the Commissioner may be taken to the civil courts and there reversed; if this were possible in the case of an army court martial, how long could military discipline be maintained? In passing judgment on the Low administration's alleged inaction with regard to police corruption, the fact

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that its hands are tied by the law must not be forgotten. The plan now being carried out may, if present indications are to be trusted, result in cumulative proof of neglect of duty and failure to enforce the law such as no court can disregard, even if actual evidence of bribe-receiving cannot be had.

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Advent Missionary Meetings

The Episcopal Church in New York was last week stirred by a series of special missionary meetings, whose influence in stimulating zeal and increasing offerings to the million-dollar limit, the minimum income needed by the Board for its proposed work, may well be enormous. The missionary week began on Advent Sunday, November 30, with services in the dioceses of New York and Long Island, and was specifically inaugurated on December 1 by a noon service in Old Trinity, at which the Lord Bishop of Thetford, England, preached, and in which the clergy and laity, with the many visiting bishops, joined. A similar service was held at St. Paul's. These downtown churches were open throughout the week. Large congregations attended, joining each day at noon in devotional exercises, and hearing inspiring addresses from such preachers and workers as Bishops Tuttle, Partridge, Hall, Moreland, Garrett, Capers, Gailor, and Burgess. On each of four afternoons conferences were held in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, where the influence of colleges in carrying the spirit of Christianity to heathendom, medical missions, the training of missionaries, and moral training in missions, were discussed by Drs. Bunn, Abbott, Smith, Lloyd, and others. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings conferences were held in many churches of New York, Yonkers, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday interest was localized, centering in crowded mass-meetings in Carnegie Hall, over which Bishop Potter presided, where topics relating to the vital interests of the Church as a missionary body were debated with intelligent fervor and applauded with appreciative enthusiasm. The first mass-meeting dealt with Domestic Missions, and Dr. Huntington's clear and convincing plea for the "Gospel in the Modern City," with its clever characterization of New York, a typical modern city, in contrast with Athens, the best of the ancient towns, "the city that built the Parthenon and the city that tolerates the Flatiron," will not soon be forgotten.

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Missionary Motives, Methods, and Means

At a concluding mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall notable addresses on the "Sure Success" and the "Love of Christ" were made by the Bishop of Thetford and Robert E. Speer, while Bishop Potter spoke at the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn on "Christianity and the Nation," Bishop Garrett following on "Christianity and the World," and Bishop Partridge on "The Missionary Motive." Comity and co-operation were comprehensively considered, and among several addresses maintaining the necessity of division of territory and co-operation in action among missionary societies engaged in foreign fields, Dr. Greer's able speech at Grace Church was fairly representative in its breadth and charity and in its hopeful outlook; Church unity was indicated as an outcome of and a necessity for effectual world evangelization. The relations of Christianity to ethnic religions received special treatment from the Rev. Elwood E. Worcester and Dr. Edward Abbott, whose broad and inspiring address, based on extensive travel and expert study of Eastern systems of religion and philosophy, left little to be desired. Dr. McConnell's words on the "World's Need" indicated the nature of the motive power to missionary service. The finances of missions were exhaustively discussed, the keynote being most happily touched by the Rev. Robert L. Paddock in an earnest appeal for self-sacrifice in personal service and in the luxuries of life, made before the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. On Sunday the missionary bishops addressed large children's mass-meetings.

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Co-education Under Debate

The interesting articles on co-education which we publish in this issue bring out very clearly the fact that the co-educational system is still on trial even in the Western States, where it was thought to have triumphed, and that there has recently been a distinct reaction against it. At the University of Chicago the

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governing bodies have all united in indorsing the policy of separating the two sexes during the earlier years of the course, whenever the number of students warrants the division of classes. The new policy goes into effect on January first, and new buildings for separate instruction are to be begun at once. Even in some colleges where there is no self-conscious opposition to co-education there is already in many class-rooms something approaching a segregation of sexes due to the different choice of subjects—young women, for example, preferring literature as a rule, while young men are electing the exact sciences. As the elective system gains, and the pressure to follow the traditional curriculum weakens, we may expect this kind of segregation, based upon the natural interests of the two sexes, to increase. Whether, however, the example recently set by Chicago University in formally separating young men and women is likely to be widely followed cannot be asserted with equal certainty; for just as the evidences are multiplying of a reaction against co-education in our Western cities, the evidences are also multiplying that co-education is being received with increased favor in Europe. In the volumes just issued by the English Board of Education upon "Education in the United States" the special report on co-education, by Cecil Grant, not only takes strong ground in favor of the co-educational system here, but urges the practicability of its gradual adoption in England. The author sums up the arguments for co-education as follows: (1) Vast economy of expenditure; (2) a return to the natural system; (3) discipline made easier; (4) intellectual stimulus; (5) a better balance in instruction; (6) improved manners; (7) the prevention of extremes of either masculinity or femininity; (8) a safeguard against moral danger. Upon this last point his testimony is particularly striking:

> The writer made special efforts when in America to obtain the experience of teachers, parents, ministers, medical men, etc., upon this point, and was astonished at the practical unanimity with which they advocated co-education upon moral grounds. . . . It is interesting to note in this connection that the delegate of the French Government to the Chicago Congress in 1893 sums up the arguments on this question of morals in favor of co-education. The French report says: ". . . In the love that may spring up in the mixed school there is nothing to alarm the severest moralist; and because the young American girl has a profound sense of her dignity, the young man a great respect for the woman, and both together the habit of self-control, there will result only a marriage in which the tenderness is the more enduring because the husband and wife have so long known each other."

In England co-education is already established in the primary schools; in Norway it is established in all grades; in Germany, and especially in Switzerland, it is getting a hold in the universities. In the Catholic countries it is still tabu, but the Vatican no longer expresses horror of the American public-school system because boys and girls are taught together "on the same bench!"—"*in eodem scamno!*" It is evident that the question is not settled in this country, and that it may be settled in different ways in different parts of the country. It will be settled by experience rather than by *a priori* reasoning.

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Alice Freeman Palmer

The announcement is made of the death of Alice Freeman Palmer abroad, but with no details of her illness. Mrs. Palmer had been as prominently identified with the movement for the higher education of women as any other woman of her generation. A graduate of the University of Michigan, she early imbibed an enthusiasm for the widest and freest activity for women and the largest and most stimulating educational opportunities. Called to the presidency of Wellesley College at a time when that institution was in a formative stage, she brought to her work entire faith in its prime importance, its dignity, and its practical usefulness. She brought also many womanly graces; a skill in dealing with affairs and with people which was the highest form of tact, sound judgment, and capacity not only for attracting others bul making them allies in the work to which she had given her heart. She was not only the head of Wellesley College, she was its hostess; and in that early experimental period no woman could have filled with more judgment and success the difficult position of a hostess. She converted almost every one to whom she explained the college; and one of her greatest

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services to the college was the charm of interpretation which she placed at its command. She rendered another great service in broadening the conception of religion and of education in the institution. Her marriage to Professor George H. Palmer, of Harvard University, took her into another sphere without curtailing her larger activities for education or diminishing her influence. The death of Mrs. Palmer will bring with it a sense of personal loss to her very wide group of friends and former students in this country.

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What Congress Can Do

His bitterest enemy never called President Roosevelt a "do-nothing President," but if the papers justly report them, there are some Congressmen who desire to earn for the present Congress the title of a "do-nothing Congress." The notion that three months is not time enough to do anything but pass appropriation bills would be received with ridicule if urged by any commercial or industrial organization. Ecclesiastical organizations move slowly, but any missionary or philanthropic board which should gravely affirm that in three months it could do nothing more than determine how much it would spend in twelve months would not be taken seriously. We wonder what Mr. Morgan would say to such a plea in finance, or Mr. Rockefeller in industry, or Dr. Barton or Dr. Ellinwood in missionary enterprises, or Cardinal Gibbons in church work. We concede that three months may not be time enough to settle new questions, but it is time enough to open them for consideration; and it is certainly time enough to bring to a conclusion questions which have already been discussed in Congress and by the people until there are no longer doubtful minds, though there are still disagreeing opinions. Congress does not need to delay action until it can secure one unanimous opinion; it needs to wait only until it has by discussion secured a variety of settled opinions. Whenever any public question has become a matter of public interest, the time is ripe for Congressional debate; whenever, as the result of such debate, the Congressmen generally have formed definite judgments, however their judgments may disagree, the time is ripe for Congressional action. The country expects and has a right to expect from this Congress action on some subjects, discussion on others. Among these are the following:

I. *Cuba.* Whether we owe to Cuba any obligations has been abundantly discussed. The recent elections made it clear to most unprejudiced minds that the country believes that we do owe her commercial fellowship. The proposed reciprocity treaty is a step in the right direction. It is the least we can do. That treaty, if it is accepted by Cuba, ought to be passed at once. Further discussion is needless, because further discussion can add nothing to our knowledge of either the facts or the principles which concern the subject. Congress ought to waste no time in debate of the proposition to give Cuba reciprocity. It ought at least to tell the Cubans, and tell them at once, what they may expect from us—friendship, enmity, or indifference.

II. *The Philippine Currency.* Industrial enterprise, progress, prosperity, are impossible where the standard of values is uncertain or fluctuating. The standard of values in the Philippines is both uncertain and fluctuating. Bimetallists and monometallists, silver men and gold men, will generally agree on the proposition that there ought to be one standard of values for America and her dependencies, as there ought to be one for all the States and organized Territories. There is, so far as we can learn, no opposition to the recommendation of the Philippine Commission that the gold standard be adopted for the Philippine Islands. If Congress has not time to perfect a bill for that purpose, it ought to pass, and pass at once, a bill giving the necessary authority to the Philippine Commission. There ought to be no delay in doing this act of necessary justice to the Filipinos. We have assumed the responsibility of taking care of them, on the ground that they are not able to take care of themselves. We ought to find or make the time necessary to fulfill the obligations which we have thus assumed.

We put Cuban reciprocity and the Philippine currency bill first, because a

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nation of honor, as a man of honor, will always place the fulfillment of his obligations to others before the consideration of doubtful questions relating to his own interests. Some of these questions are ripe for action, others are certainly ripe for discussion. Among these we put:

III. *The Panama Canal.* It now appears probable that a treaty with Colombia will be negotiated and laid before the Senate for the completion of the Panama Canal. The retirement of Minister Concha removes the chief obstacle to that treaty. The principal, if not the only, question remaining now to be adjusted is a financial one; and a purely financial question is almost always capable of adjustment by compromise. The delays thus far have been due to Colombia. There ought to be no delay on our part. We assume that there will be none; that the action of the Senate on the treaty, if a treaty is submitted, will be prompt. There is no reason for delay; there is certainly no call for further discussion. The mind of the Government and the mind of the country are practically unanimous: that there should be an interoceanic canal, that it should be built and owned by the Government, and that Panama affords the best route.

IV. *Tariff on Coal.* The recommendation of the President that the tariff be taken off anthracite coal should be brought before this session of Congress for action. If there is any reason why all duty should not be taken off from coal of every description, the consumer would like to know what that reason is. The only argument that we have seen against passing a short bill abolishing all duty on anthracite coal is that it will open the whole protective system to debate. This is a curiously naïve confession that the protective system cannot endure debate. If that is true, the sooner the country knows the truth the better. There is not time in three months to determine afresh the question whether a protective system is expedient, nor time to debate it. There is not time in three months to readjust the tariff to changed conditions on the assumption that the protective system is wise. There is not even time, in our judgment, to determine what are trust-made goods from which the tariff should be taken off, or even whether there are such goods. But there is time enough to discuss and determine the question, brought home to every manufacturer and to every householder by recent events, whether fuel should be free. We are not here insisting that Congress should take the duty off of coal; we are only insisting that three months is time enough for it to determine whether it will do so or not.

V. *The Army Reorganization Bill.* That our army is inefficiently organized, that it did its work at great disadvantage and in spite of a vicious organization, was demonstrated by the Spanish-American War. The Secretary of War has pointed out to Congress a method of reorganization. The measure which he proposes for the affiliation of the regular army of the United States with the volunteer militia forces of the several States has already been adopted by the House. It ought to be taken up by the Senate without delay. Three months ought to be more than enough to enable the Senators to make up their minds on this bill *pro* or *con.* The measure proposed by the Secretary of War for the reorganization of the staff appears to The Outlook eminently just and rational. We have no wish to forestall discussion; we recognize the fact that legislation belongs to Congress, and legislation involves discussion. But the fact has demonstrated the need of some reorganization. The presumption is in favor of this method of reorganization. If there are objections to it, they ought to be stated. If it needs amendment, the amendments ought to be proposed. If further debate is desired, the opportunity for debate should be given. For this purpose, if for no other, a bill for the reorganization of the staff ought to be introduced and put on its passage in the present Congress. The country can then judge whether the demand for debate really represents a desire for some other action, or only veils a desire for inaction.

VI. *Anti-Trust Legislation.* There is evidence, pointed out in another column, that the House has already taken this matter up in good earnest. Surely Congress can at this session act on the President's recommendation and make a special appropriation for the more efficient enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Opposition to this is really opposition to law enforcement. Whether

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Congress can *do* more we are not sure. The problem is confessedly one of difficulty. It is one to which the motto "Slow and sure" applies. It is one on which there are great differences of opinion both in Congress and out of it; one on which there are many intelligent men who have no well-defined opinion. Such a theme requires discussion, and discussion involves delay. Much as we desire to see the President's recommendations prohibiting stock-watering and requiring publicity enacted and enforced, we still more desire to see them fully considered. A law will be useless without public opinion behind it; and public debate is the best method for developing a wise and forcible public opinion. In our judgment, any bill reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee should be considered in the Committee of the Whole. Opportunity should be given for debate and for amendments. The time spent in ventilating the subject will not be time lost. With all due respect to the press, there are Constitutional lawyers in both the House and the Senate whose opinion on the question what the Federal Government can do under the Constitution to regulate trusts is worth quite as much as that of the anonymous writer of journalistic leaders. These lawyers are retained by the people of the United States. The people of the United States want to hear their opinion, and will not grudge them the time necessary both to form and to express their opinions. Whether the time is yet ripe for action on the trust question we are not sure; but the time is ripe for discussion, and even if this Congress enacts nothing, the next Congress will be more ready to act wisely and promptly if this Congress takes time to discuss freely and fearlessly.

Cuban Reciprocity, Philippine Currency, Panama Treaty, Tariff on Coal, Army Reorganization, Trusts—the country has a right to expect that Congress will take up for consideration these six subjects, and that it will take definite action on at least the first four. Much as we desire to see the Senate recognize and act upon the principle of reciprocity, we have not included in this list the Reciprocity Treaties now before the Senate, for two reasons: first, because we appreciate the fact that action upon them involves the whole tariff question, and while we are ready for such action we cannot criticise those who are not; second, because we are not sufficiently familiar with these Treaties in detail to know which of them to urge for immediate passage.

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A Better Gift

In the second series of "Home Thoughts" (A. S. Barnes & Co.), which sum up the long experience and mature thought of a woman of uncommon intelligence, character, and insight, in one of the chapters which touch gently but firmly the defects of American home and social life in these busy days, there are some words on the tendency of men of affairs to devote too much time to business and too little time to their homes which ought to be read by busy men from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "The warm-hearted, active men of business," writes this thoughtful woman, "count their labors as, in a certain sense, unselfish; few of these are consecrating themselves solely to the acquisition of wealth for its own sake; and it is not too much to say that few would keep themselves so bound to their work if their own comfort were the end in view. This being granted, a man feels that he is doing home, wife, and child a service when he grants an interview out of conventional business hours. He feels that it is his duty to take off the hat and coat just donned for a hurried flight to the ferry, and sit down again to his desk and give the intruder a chance to unveil his project." And so it happens that a half-hour which might have made a little interval between the life of the office and the life of the home, a little interval of quiet and detachment from the stir of the world, is lost; and instead of a sense of leisure, making possible a sympathetic approach to the family life, the man of affairs arrives too jaded to make any contribution of himself to the life of the circle for whom his labors are generously and unsparingly given.

It is not too much to say that, as a rule, Americans treat their wives and children with ample generosity. American husbands and American fathers, whatever their faults, rarely withhold anything from the women who stand nearest to

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them. It often happens that they give more than they ought; and many business disasters, and some moral ones as well, have been due to the inability of a man to deny his family the things for which they asked. The country is full of men who are overworking, not because they care for money, but because they want to command the most comfortable conditions for their families; who, if they were told that they were shortening their lives ten years, would not hesitate to go on, accepting the sacrifice as part of their duty, and an opportunity to be welcomed rather than avoided. Those who know American men well know that there is a deep vein of idealism in the great majority of them in their attitude towards their families. It is here that they spend themselves lavishly; it is here that many give their lives without hesitation.

But the American father and husband does not always give wisely. It is a great deal to make the most comfortable conditions for women and children, but that is, after all, only furnishing the foundation upon which the life of the home rests: all that is finest, most influential and spiritual in it is not to be found in its material circumstances. The life of the home lies in the elements of vitality, affectional, spiritual, intellectual, which are contributed by every member of the family; and the best that parent or child can give is always spiritual. In giving his means a man often gives himself, because he spends himself in order to acquire the means; but he ought to give himself in a higher way. It would be far better for many families if their conditions were not so easy and their family life richer; if the toiling man in the office took more time to express his affection, to contribute his strength, to share his intellectual life, to enrich the breakfast and the dinner table and the evening with his large observation of life and knowledge of men, the varied experience which most men of affairs possess. If family life is to be put on the highest possible basis, there must be the giving of self. The lover who lavishes on the woman he loves presents of great material value degrades her if he does not share with her also the highest and best of his own life. And no matter what he gives her, if he withholds this, he leaves her unsatisfied. If she is in any sense worthy, and were compelled to choose, she would take the richer life and the poorer conditions rather than the richer conditions and the poorer life.

The tragedy lies in the substitution in family life of the material for spiritual things, and for that exchange many men are unconsciously responsible. They are so eager to furnish comfort that they forget to give life; they are so willing to surrender their strength and their time for those they love that they forget to share themselves.

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The Road to Peace

Will you not help me to a clearer insight into that which makes for peace and righteousness? I was told by a clergyman that if I would unite with the Church, and believe Christ had pardoned my sins, all would be well. And I dared to join the Church on simply this assurance. And now I see how false is my position, how back of this false belief is my true self, stronger in sin and doubt. Won't you help me, and tell me if there is not some way out of this besides leaving the Church? I am not a backslider, surely, for I have never known the cleansing, healing power of Jesus Christ. Will you not answer through the columns of The Outlook? PAULINE.

It is as difficult to prescribe by correspondence for spiritual as for physical disease. Your trouble may be physical, or mental, or moral, or spiritual; that is, it may be due to indigestion, or to false ideas of truth, or to a morbid conscience, or to an over-emotional spirit. I advise you to find some friend, equipped with warm but discriminating human sympathies, with a natural, healthful Christian experience, and with a good practical common sense, and state your case to her. I say her rather than him, advisedly, because this is a combination which you are rather more likely to find in a woman than in a man. All I can do is to elucidate certain general principles, not knowing whether they are applicable to your case or not.

For your experience is not at all unusual. There are in the Church a great many who want to be Christians, and yet who have not the happiness which belongs to normal Christian experience. They read that "the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace." They have some love, but they have little joy and no peace, except at times when they forget their religious

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experience and so forget themselves. This is not because they are not conscientious. It is not because they do not try. They are the victims of a misdirected conscience. They try too hard. What they really need is some one to explain to them what is meant by the very familiar saying, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." They do not know what it means.

Suppose that a patient, in going into a hospital, were to take her watch, her thermometer, and her hand-glass with her, and every hour were to measure her pulse-beat by her watch, and take her temperature with her thermometer, and look at her tongue in the hand-glass, and ask herself at each new self-examination whether her symptoms indicated grip, or typhoid, or malarial fever, or pneumonia, and what they said as to her condition, whether worse or better. She would not promote her recovery by the process, and certainly she would not promote her peace of mind. What the doctor wants of his patient is that she should not examine herself; that she should never try her pulse, or take her temperature, or look at her tongue; that she should never ask herself or him how she is getting along. The patient who forgets herself, asks no questions, leaves him to kill her or cure her as he will, while she simply obeys his directions without questioning—in brief, discharges herself of all responsibility and lets it rest upon him—is the best patient and makes the best possible contribution to her own cure. The meaning of the parable is plain enough. Jesus Christ is the Saviour of men, the physician of souls. Our business is simply to follow his directions, and never to ask ourselves how we are getting on; never to test our symptoms or examine into our spiritual conditions, or ask ourselves whether we are getting better or worse. Spiritual self-examination almost inevitably produces spiritual hypochondria. "Who by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature?" is as applicable to spiritual as to physical stature. It is not for us to save our own souls. It is our concern to do God's work; it is God's concern to save us. When we turn aside from doing our work to do God's work, we always get into trouble.

You say that you want peace and righteousness. Which is it that you want, peace *or* righteousness? They are not identical. Christ did not always have peace; he did not have it in the temptation in the wilderness, nor in the struggle in the Garden of Gethsemane; but he always had righteousness. It is a matter of little consequence whether you have peace or not, but it is a matter of the greatest consequence whether you are righteous. And you will never get peace by pursuing it; you will get it only by pursuing righteousness. Peace flees from those who pursue her; but those who pursue righteousness with singleness of purpose she steals up behind unexpectedly and folds in her embrace.

I advise you, then, to forget yourself and think only of your duty. Do what Christ bids you do, regardless of the question whether he gives you peace for doing it or not. Read the Sermon on the Mount and then try to live it. "Let your light so shine." Do you know, or can you find, any darkened home? Go into it and carry the illumination of a bright and cheery presence. "Love your enemies." Do you know any one who has done you an ill turn? Study how you can do her a good turn. Give the whole of your mind to doing each hour the duty which lies next to you. And when the day is over, waste no time in an idle review to see whether you have done the duty well or not. Put your thoughts on the morrow; on the question what you can find to do to make some one happier and better for your being in the world. If you have peace, be glad of it. If you have no peace, go on just the same, resolved to show yourself, the world, and your Master how loyal you can be to your own life, to your fellow-men, and to him. L. A.

In The Outlook for November 29 it was stated that two churches, one Unitarian, the other Orthodox, in Plymouth, Mass., were appealing for funds to erect two memorials to the Pilgrims. Correspondents have informed us that the Unitarian church has raised its fund and erected its memorial building without debt.

In the Holiday Book Number of The Outlook, published last week, by a regrettable transposition of photographs, the portrait of Mr. Worthington Whittredge, the distinguished artist, was printed in place of that of the eminent Shakespearean scholar, Mr. Horace Howard Furness, in Mr. Talcott Williams's article relating to Mr. Furness.

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The Impressions of a Careless Traveler

MARCH 4, 1902. "I am going to Europe not to improve my mind." This remark of a college professor made to me several years ago I have adopted as the motto for the six months' vacation trip in Europe which I have decided to take. I shall leave my books and my pen at home. I will only take writing material sufficient for an occasional letter to friends, and not a great deal even of that. I will not study art, or architecture, or politics, or literature; not even the geography of the lands I visit, nor the manners and customs of the people. I will not observe; I will only see what chance and inclination combine to put before my eyes; nor reflect on what I see, unless idle musing on pleasant scenes may be dignified by the term reflection. For these six months I will take the harness off my mind altogether, and let it run at will in new pastures. I will be conscientiously idle. The itinerary we have selected gives excellent opportunity for such idleness. I have taken passage on the Prinzessin Victoria Luise. She sails from New York March 12, and touches at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Nice, Palermo, and Constantinople, spending from one to three days at each port; then goes on into the Black Sea, where she makes a fortnight's tour, giving an opportunity to see a little of the Caucasus and something of the Crimea; returning, lands at Athens, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, and Southampton, and ends her voyage at Hamburg. But we shall leave her at Naples, for a spring visit of a few weeks in Italy, and then—then what we may choose for the remainder of a six months' vacation. Six weeks on board a steamer! For at least three months a "globe-trotter"! I never should have suspected it of myself.

March 23.

Madeira: the White Mountains putting their heads above a vast watery plain; Mount Washington clothed with green from the water which laves its feet to its summit; white houses sprinkled all over it from its base to its top; a town of considerable size gathered at its base—something such was the picture which greeted my eyes on Saturday morning when the steward knocked at our door and said, "Six o'clock," and I jumped up and looked out of our porthole. Before I am quite dressed the ship has come to anchor and a babel of voices comes up to us from outside—base, tenor, shrill falsetto, as though a vehement and turbulent boy choir were letting off at once all the notes of which their various voices were capable. We hurry on deck—alas! the pen cannot put into one sentence the various views my eye took in in one vision: the mountain, the vineyards, the city, the scattered houses, the old fort, the anchored coal-barges—this for a background; and for a foreground a fleet of rowboats, from which men with wicker baskets, men with all manner of indescribable needlework, men with canes, men with photographs, come climbing up the vessel's side, converting the deck into a bazaar.

But they are of secondary interest. Boats with men and boys in them, as much at home in the water as on land, calling, jabbering, gesticulating; throw down a copper—no one stirs for it; throw down a bit of silver, it has hardly reached the water before one of them has dived into the water after it—and not once does he fail to catch it in his grasp and bring it to his boat. Little boys ten or twelve years old, shivering in the morning air; grown men gesticulating; all vehement, voluble, clamorous; pushing against each other's boats, but never quarreling, always good-natured, jolly-faced; as eager as if it were all business, as smiling as if it were all fun. If one catches the customer's eye and the silver is thrown, no one else darts for it. Occasionally a boy climbs monkey-like up the side of the vessel, strikes a bargain with some gentleman, and dives from the taff-rail of the upper deck; one fellow sprawls awkwardly enough as he goes down, and for an instant I half turn away—no! he is kicking so wildly only to keep his perpendicular, and he strikes the water head on, straight and safe. One man attracts my attention by his extraordinary gesticu-

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lations; some one on board understands him, strikes a bargain I know not how, and in an instant he is out of his boat and is diving down under the steamer to come up on the other side. Two men make in similar fashion a bargain; put the contents of their boat in the boat of a companion, take their places on the side of their own boat, and over it goes with them under it. There they stay, and we hear above the general babel their voices singing a song, their heads, of course, being in the air-chamber made by the overturned boat resting on the water; now one appears, leaving the other under; the former climbs up on the bottom of the boat, and over and over it revolves in the water under his muscular exertions, revealing his companion clinging to it in some mysterious way with his hands and his toes, and submerged in the water during the half-dozen revolutions. Put this paragraph into one sentence; see all at a glance: only so is it possible to get the compound and complicated picture.

Now we have had breakfast and are off, pulled by two lusty oarsmen to the shore. Now we are on the wharf, saluted by guides, importuned by beggars, offered flowers by boys, invited by bullock-sledge men. Some of my companions are impressed by the adhesiveness of the guides; I am impressed by their gentlemanly behavior. I have but to turn, shake my head, say positively and courteously, "No! I thank you," and the importuning guide touches his hat and leaves me. Why should he not accompany me until I have answered his questioning? What is this? A row of bullock sledges waiting for customers. What is a bullock sledge? A rather small Yankee ox sled; hitched to it a yoke of decidedly diminutive oxen; on the ox sled a wickerwork or wooden body like that of a hackney coach, with the two seats facing each other; over it a curtained canopy—though occasionally one is seen without a cover. A boy precedes the oxen, leading them. He carries what looks like a primitive dust-brush in his hand, reputed to be intended to drive away the flies—though I never saw it used. Accompanying the team is a man with a long stick like an overgrown goadstick, presumptively used to urge the oxen forward, but I never saw that used either. And yet there was once occasion for it. We overtook a team toiling slowly up a hill. Some hand luggage and one lady were in the sledge; the rest of the passengers—English—were walking. We passed them, and then, either to get well out of their way, or to show what we could do, or in pure fun, we started on a dead run, the man shouting, the boy responding, the bullocks capering like young colts, and boy and man looking back to answer our laughter with their own—all of us, riders, driver, boy, and oxen, in a frolic together; but never a use of the goadstick. Local customs generally have a local reason; it is so in this case. There are a few wheeled carriages in Funchal, but on these steep hills the sledge is safer and, I should think, more comfortable; and as to speed, why be in a hurry—in Madeira? The man is also quite necessary, not to drive the patient, docile oxen, who follow the boy without hesitation, but to hold the sledge back in going down the steep hills and prevent it from slewing round on the sharp corners.

I presently engage a driver for the hour at two Portuguese shillings (thirty cents) per hour, and we are off—first to the Portuguese cemetery, to which a certain picturesqueness is lent by the almost tropical vegetation, and a certain quaintness by the habit of putting the photograph of the dead upon the gravestone; then to the American consul, who receives my letter with respect and myself with geniality, and gives our driver some directions where to drive; then to the fruit market, but it is too late in the day to see it in its glory, and I doubt whether the glory was ever much; then across rocky ravines, through crooked and sometimes crowded streets, generally without sidewalks, over pavements made of fine stones often polished smooth by the sledges, up steep hills, down steep hills to—stop a minute, driver!

Do Americans leave their grounds and gardens and front yards open for inspection, sometimes without even a fence about them, from a spirit of comradeship and good will, or is it because we like to have our neighbors see how well we are dressed? Do the Portuguese hide their gardens behind high stone or brick walls because they wish seclusion, or is it because they do not care to share their gardens with the stranger? Whatever the cause, the walls are high and impene-

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trable, with no hint of the beauty behind them except an occasionally opened gate or the vines which have climbed up and are looking over the wall, as if to say, Come in here and see what I have to show you. We had stopped at one wall where this silent invitation was especially pressing, and the Matron wished to examine the peculiar vine more closely with her glass. A gentleman and lady were standing at the open gate; and almost immediately he came out and invited us in. The Matron hesitated. I did not. This was what I wanted above all things to see—the interior of one of these mysteriously hidden gardens of a private house. He spoke no English and I no Portuguese; but we made out to tell each other that we were respectively North Americans and Brazilians. What a wealth of flowers! What a view!—the ocean below us; the city of Funchal at our feet, its mysterious gardens now open to our vision; the vineyard-clad mountain rising behind us and at our side.

That capped the climax of our Funchal experience. Luncheon at the hotel and wandering through the shops completed the afternoon; and at four o'clock to the minute we weighed anchor and started out to sea once more.

March 25.

What most impressed me about Gibraltar was not Gibraltar but the snow-capped mountains opposite. Africa and mountains! Africa and snow-capped mountains! Of course I had read of the Pillar of Hercules, and knew that Gibraltar had his twin opposite. Of course I knew that all northern Africa was not sandy desert. And yet I could not believe my eyes. No! These are not clouds resting on the top of the hills; they are snow-caps on the mountains. What is it, I wonder, that always so stirs me in the view of mountains? Other landscapes I forget, or carry in my memory only as a blurred photograph. But the mountains—the Camden hills seen from Penobscot Bay, the Mount Desert range seen from the ocean, the White Mountain range seen from Fryeburg, Pike's Peak from Colorado Springs, Mont Blanc from Chamounix, the Langdale Pikes in Westmoreland—shall I ever forget them? Coming to this range of African mountains from the sea, it greets me like an apparition of an old friend in an unexpected place. While the rest of the passengers are crowding the larboard side to watch Gibraltar, I come back again and again to the view of the African mountains on the opposite side.

As to Gibraltar itself, the whole world is familiar with its portrait, and the portraits are very good. The guide-book had awakened apprehensions about the disagreeable features of landing. "Harbor boats as per tariff affixed, according to distance from shore. If some way out, a bargain is necessary, driven with an air of absolute indifference about going to shore at all." But we were not indifferent, and I do not know how to assume an air of false pretense—hence my apprehensions. In fact, a tug steamed up; we all went on board, and each paid his two shillings for landing and re-embarking again. When we reached the dock, I caught the infection of the general folly, and rushed with other passengers for a vehicle. The law of demand and supply was straightway invoked by the cabmen, who demanded $4 for a service for which by their tariff they were entitled to $2. My cabman agreed on $3.25, to which I later added another twenty-five cents because he was so accommodating. I do not begrudge the money, but I hate to bargain. Another time I would calmly walk up into the town, and, after all the competing passengers had gone, would take a vacant cab at tariff rate, or go without one—that is, if I were alone, or with travelers who were good walkers.

Gibraltar is a rock fourteen hundred feet high, absolutely precipitous on one side, nearly so on the other, honeycombed with tunnels and rock-cut paths, and with holes such as gigantic swallows might dig in a sand-bank; from these latter cannon peep out. This enormous human ant-hill has a population of six thousand men to hold it against imaginary foes, and provision for seven years to withstand an imaginary siege. It is morally certain that no enemy can ever succeed in taking it from Great Britain, and it is difficult to see what he would do with it if he did take it. It costs Great Britain a good bit of money, and it pays her nothing but harbor dues and a gratified vanity. "But," said my deck companion, "it gives Great Britain control of

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the commerce of the Mediterranean. No ship can enter the sea against Great Britain's will." This was very well when nations preyed piratically on one another's commerce and took toll, brigand-like, whenever they could. But we do not do that any longer. And if any power got into war with England, it would attack, not Gibraltar, but Southampton or Liverpool, or her ships upon the sea.

As to the town, it has left a general impression upon my mind of war-ships, street peddlers, soldiers, tourists, laborers, Spaniards, Scotchmen in kilts, Moors in turbans and long gowns, little donkeys carrying panniers almost as big as themselves, all crowding narrow streets which climb up and down hills, or rather one continuous hill as steep as the roof of a house. At six o'clock we bid good-by to Gibraltar. Our five hours have been quite enough in which to "do" it, and we are sorry for the three homesick girls we have left behind waiting for three days to get an English steamer to Tangier opposite.

March 26.

We land in Genoa to-morrow. Nothing to record since Gibraltar except a peaceful sea, a warm sun, a picturesque coast, superb moonlight nights, and a dance last night on deck. L. A.

How Congress May Control Trusts

By Jeremiah W. Jenks

Professor of Political Economy and Politics in Cornell University

IT is generally conceded that State action to control trusts is and must be ineffective owing to differing laws in separate States. Congress, in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, has taken one step toward their control. The best legal authorities who have given special study to the question are of the opinion that, without Constitutional amendment, Congress may now take further positive and effective action. The question remains, What action is wisest? Three important suggestions have been made; we attempt to weigh briefly their relative merits.

1. Attorney-General Knox, on October 14, made a notable address at Pittsburg, in which, with the acumen as well as the caution of a great lawyer, he told what the present Government had done in restraining trusts, and indicated in general terms what more Congress might do. He seems to have amplified the views of the President. Although his recommendations were not specific, his suggestions seem to mean this:

(*a*) Under the Sherman Act it has been decided that combinations in restraint of inter-State commerce, whether reasonable or unreasonable, are illegal and punishable. In his judgment—and in this judgment most thoughtful men since the decision in the Addyston Pipe case agree—it is wise to permit any partial or even complete restraints of trade that are in their nature reasonable, while punishing severely those that are unreasonable. The courts, as under the common law, should determine what is reasonable and what is unreasonable.

(*b*) His chief recommendation, however, looks toward extension of the scope of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Following a line of argument parallel with that used by Mr. F. J. Stimson and Professor E. W. Huffcut, as found in the reports of the United States Industrial Commission, he expresses the opinion that Congress has the power to lay down the conditions under which corporations may engage in inter-State commerce, and to prescribe penalties for the violation of such conditions. The Constitutional power seems to be clear; but he does not state categorically what conditions he would impose. The implication in his address, however, from the evils enumerated and from the principles discussed, is that corporations doing an inter-State business ought to be required (1) "to do business in every State and locality upon precisely the same terms and conditions. There should be no discriminations in prices, no preferences in service." (2) They should be subject to "visitorial supervision;" secrecy in the conduct or result of their operations should be prohibited by law.

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These conditions might be enforced only by penalties imposed by the courts after a violation of the act had been proved in a specific case brought by an injured party or by a Government attorney, as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is enforced. This plan would be conservative; it would leave the burden of proof on the prosecutor, and probably would not be generally effective. It would, however, be certain, in course of time, to give us some extremely important decisions and indications for further action.

Congress might, however, following the plan of several States in dealing with insurance companies, partly shift the burden by providing that before any corporation engaged in inter-State traffic it should procure a permit or license from some authority duly established in the act (a bureau of the new Department of Commerce, if that is created, an officer of the Treasury, or otherwise). It would then regularly furnish such information regarding its business as the law demanded; it could be regularly inspected to enforce compliance with the conditions laid down; and any corporation engaging in inter-State commerce without such license would be at once subject to penalty. The conditions could be made whatever Congress deemed wise.

The important conditions named by the Attorney-General which might be enforced by either of the methods mentioned merit consideration from the economic as well as from the legal point of view.

1. The publicity implied in the words "visitorial supervision" is a remedy which has been long and ably advocated, and beyond question, if it could be properly enforced, would be very serviceable. The corporations, however, which most abuse their power would make every effort to evade such supervision, and, as appears later, in many cases such evasion would be easy.

2. Discrimination in prices between different customers for the purpose of crushing rivals and strengthening monopoly, as Professor Clark, of Columbia University, has ably shown, is of three kinds: First, the great corporation sells at ruinously low rates in localities where rivals are at work, while recouping itself for the loss by demanding high prices elsewhere; second, with many kinds of products at its disposition, while its smaller rival has only one or two classes, it may, to destroy the rival, make ruinously low though everywhere uniform prices for these specific classes, while keeping high prices on its other products; in the third place, it may grant especially favorable terms to those purchasers who buy only its goods. It is perhaps too much to say that it is impossible to stop these practices, but any one who knows business will realize that it is extremely difficult to stop any of them, especially the second.

Moreover, it is not absolutely clear that they should be stopped; such discriminations may at times be beneficial to society. A rival of a great combination often makes its way by giving special rates on certain articles used as leaders and by discriminations among customers. The principle of discrimination in freight rates on railroads, it is generally conceded, is evil, but railroads are natural monopolies. It is useless to talk of encouraging competition among them. On the other hand, the so-called trusts are in industries which are normally competitive, and we wish to keep them so. If, then, rivals in competitive trade against the great corporations get their start by special rates to individual customers and by making leaders of individual articles, to compel them to sell to all customers at the same rate is against free competition, as the word is ordinarily used. Will the limitation of free action harm most the trust or its rival?

A small flouring-mill in southern New York sells flour, let us say, in its own town, in Owego and Elmira, N. Y., in Wilkesbarre and Scranton, Pa., and in Phillipsburg and Dover, N. J. It is engaged in inter-State commerce. It must sell in face of the competition of the great Minneapolis mills and of the so-called flour trust. Freight rates from Minneapolis are substantially the same to all these points; in them all flour of the same brand sells at practically the same price. The local New York miller must meet these prices, freights included. In consequence, as his freights differ, he sells to each town at a different rate. His profits from each differ. He does not sell to all at the same rate and then add the freight, as does his great rival. If the law of no discrimination is enforced on him in the

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same way as on the trust—and the law cannot be a respecter of persons—he is confined to his local New York market, cannot sell enough to keep his mill running, and stops. The act indicated, rigidly enforced, would close hundreds of small mills in all sections of the country, and would stop thousands of men in other lines. Yet possibly this may be a less evil than discriminations of the trusts.

We must, however, not blink the fact that in many individual cases such a law may strengthen instead of weaken the trust. It would be a practical impossibility for any executive body to grant exceptions in special cases. The shippers are altogether too numerous.

It is also true that a law forbidding discriminations, as well as one requiring publicity, can be easily evaded. It is impossible in many cases to get evidence. But direct methods of evasion are also even now employed.

It is proposed to make these laws apply only to inter-State commerce. A manufacturing corporation as such, however large, is not engaged in inter-State commerce. It is at times, even now, the custom for a great manufacturing corporation, in order to evade a State law against combinations, to sell its goods in the first place to a subordinate corporation or to a co-working individual, who then transfers them to real purchasers. This second corporation might, of course, be so organized as to be perfectly ready and willing to meet any conditions, that of publicity or non-discriminations or otherwise, without in any way opening the gate for inspection or knowledge of the workings of the really monopolistic manufacturing corporation. It would even be possible, if desirable, for a separate corporation to be formed for the selling work of each several State, as has often been suggested. Of course it is possible that the courts might hold in individual cases that this method had been adopted simply for the purpose of evading the law, and that for the purpose of that case the transaction should be considered one. It is scarcely probable, however, that this would be held unless in very rare instances where the evidence was absolutely clear; and if the separate corporations were organized and managed with entirely separate accounts, as could readily be done, it does not at present appear how the United States courts would obtain by compulsion the jurisdiction necessary for the effective carrying out of the law. The law would be still more difficult of enforcement if the intermediate selling agent were a natural person and not a corporation. Similar difficulties would apparently be encountered in the enforcement of the law suggested in a bill just introduced by Senator Cullom which bars the transportation of trust-made products from one State to another.

(2) This brings us to the discussion of the second remedy—one suggested and recommended by the United States Industrial Commission in its final report. The plan is to impose a tax upon corporations or individuals engaged in inter-State commerce, and thereby to secure a supervisory control of such business. While there would doubtless be difficulty in imposing a direct tax, it seems to be the universal opinion among the most competent students that a franchise tax, or, to use another expression, a license tax, as a condition preliminary to engaging in inter-State commerce, would be clearly Constitutional. The act of imposing a tax shows most strikingly the power of a government, and the courts have been inclined, when a tax is in itself Constitutional, to give to the Executive all the power needed to enforce the tax. Were a franchise or license tax imposed annually in proportion to, let us say, the net receipts from inter-State business, the investigation of the business of each corporation would be of necessity so thorough that the Government would readily obtain all the knowledge necessary for holding the corporations rigidly to legal action, and for prescribing what seemed to be wise measures for future control.

In order to obtain these results, the tax need not be heavy enough to be at all burdensome, although it would be of such a nature that it might readily be made to yield a large income in case of need; or even to impose positive limitations in any direction desired if that should become necessary. The tax might probably even be devised so as directly to check stock-watering. The most important factor, however, would be that when the machinery for the imposition and collection of the tax was once thoroughly in order, the

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Government would have in readiness a power which could readily be adapted to the needs of the case. It would naturally be enforced by a bureau as indicated above, in connection with the plan of the Attorney-General.

Were the tax made compulsory and burdensome, efforts to evade it and the difficulty of finding inter-State commerce would be of the nature of those indicated in the first plan; but here again, as in the preceding case, the decisions of the courts would ultimately doubtless be of great assistance; and if the corporations were compelled to secure first their permit, evasion of the law would be more difficult.

Such a tax would fit well into our general scheme of taxation, and would be a useful balance-wheel in our entire revenue system. The line of court decisions certain to be made within a comparatively short time would aid Congress in future legislation. If need be, eventually the tax itself might be a means of control.

(3) A third plan, likewise indicated by the Industrial Commission, but most extensively and emphatically advocated, perhaps, by Mr. James B. Dill, of New York, and again by Mr. J. S. Auerbach in the North American "Review" for December, 1902, is the Federal incorporation of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce. This plan again is in line with both plans preceding, but is one step further. There seems to be little doubt that it would be Constitutional. Should Congress make a corporation law too burdensome or rigid, the manufacturing corporations would not organize under it. If it were made compulsory, they would employ every device to avoid doing inter-State business, and comparatively little would be accomplished. Should Congress, on the other hand, make a law of such a nature that it would be advantageous for corporations to organize under it, the result would be quite different.

The chief objections that have been made to the plan are:

(*a*) That it would bring about a high degree of centralization in all of our important business, and that it would, by the transference of much business from the State courts, grievously overburden our Federal judiciary; and

(*b*) That were Congress to propose the enactment of such a law, the influence of the corporations would be such that the law, when made, instead of being restrictive, would probably be even more liberal than our present State laws. The corporations, then, instead of being under better control, would be practically placed beyond control.

If in such a Federal corporation act, following the precedent of the National Banking Act, provision were made, if necessary, that suits might be brought in either Federal or State courts, there need be, and probably there would be, no great increase in the activity or power of our Federal courts.

If Congress were to follow the precedents already established with reference to corporations in Porto Rico and in the case of the National banks, its law would probably not be too liberal. It would be made of necessity under the pressure of an awakened public opinion, and attempts to give too great privileges would probably be checked.

Such a law, if passed, should provide for a high degree of publicity as regards the organization and management of corporations, should impose rigid provisions regarding capitalization and management, and might readily, if it seemed wise, forbid discriminations in prices or make any other conditions that seemed reasonable.

Compulsory severe legislation is always hard to enforce. In the present difficult case it would be extremely desirable so to legislate as to put on the side of the law the great corporations which are trying to do a fair, honorable business, which is in the public interest (the "good trusts"), while stopping the evils of the others. An attractive measure would be to combine with the rigid restrictions above mentioned, which would destroy many if not most of the evils, a provision that Federal corporations should be exempt from State taxation except as to property actually situated within the several States. Now the large corporations fear and oppose and evade State corporation taxes. The variations and complications arising from different systems are troublesome; in many cases lawyers say, probably with some exaggeration, that corporations are subject to "strike" bills and to blackmail where discretion is left with minor officials. They would be willing to pay a Federal tax even heavier than their pres-

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ent taxes if it were alike on all and fairly and honestly levied. Such an exemption provision—and possibly others which might check too hostile legislation by separate States—might easily prove so attractive that the sound corporations would readily organize under the law and aid in its just enforcement.

A Federal corporation law, if enacted, should certainly at first be made permissive rather than mandatory. There would thus be no danger of a revolution in business; the courts and the business community would adapt themselves gradually to the new line of organization. If the law were reasonable, even though very strict, the best corporations would come under it at once. The others would soon feel the pressure of public disapproval, if the Federal law were distinctly the best. If experience showed that it were necessary to extend the scope of the act, though that is not probable, it would be comparatively easy later on to force, by taxation or otherwise, other State corporations engaged in inter-State traffic to incorporate under it.

The three plans indicated are not contradictory; they are rather progressive along the same line. Either act could be passed alone, or all of them might be passed together. From present indications it seems that the people are rather inclined toward somewhat rigid, although not destructive, measures. If the first law discussed were enacted, it would doubtless give us valuable experience and decisions, and would be, with the exception of one point, a distinct step in advance, possibly all that should be taken at first. But, so far as has appeared, it is practically entirely compulsory in its nature, and could be readily evaded. The other two measures seem more drastic, and doubtless would be more rigid in many ways; but, on the other hand, the last, at any rate, might contain provisions which would remove the hostility of the better class of corporations, which would then themselves readily aid in the enforcement of the law, while if it were made optional, even if combined with the others, there certainly could be no charge of action which was hostile to the interests of capital legitimately invested and properly employed for the welfare of the public.

It seems clear from the best authorities that Congress could constitutionally act in any of the ways indicated. Will Congress find it wise to take any action at all?

The Rhodes Scholarships

By Louis Dyer

WE live in an age which seems to us, as perhaps every age has seemed to those living in it, an age of transition. Just now our attention is arrested by certain picturesque episodes in the larger English-speaking world of education which group themselves at least momentarily around the last will and testament of one of the most marked personalities of our time, the late Cecil Rhodes. By his will he provides, along with his institution of scholarships to be held for three years by Colonial students who shall have been named by his trustees and accepted by some one of the twenty-one colleges at Oxford, for scholarships to be held for the same length of time, in the same place, and under the same conditions, by young men representing every State and Territory in the United States. Each Colonial unit of the British Empire is to be represented by three scholars, and this means that there may be one appointment made every year. Each component unit of the United States is to be represented by two scholars, and this means that there may be one annual appointment from each State and Territory for two successive years, to be followed by a blank year in which no appointments can be made. The value of the stipend provided for all Rhodes scholars, and payable from the moment that each shall have got himself enrolled upon the books of some Oxford college, is the same for all—£300. This allowance of $1,500 a year for three years is undoubtedly generous—so generous that in certain quarters at Oxford it is hoped that a good number of the scholars elected

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and qualified may prove to be candidates who have no additional private means. Indeed, it is not unlikely that here and there a college may be influenced in admitting one man rather than another by some such consideration as this. But this will not be at all a general point of view, for, on the whole, it is daily more apparent how general is the sympathy felt by the "heads" and Fellows who govern Oxford colleges for the testator's point of view as outlined in his will. He there gives to his trustees, not mandatory directions, but what may be termed "counsels of perfection," by which they may choose to be guided in their selection of Rhodes scholars, and in these there is no allusion to the possible candidate's private means or lack of means.

The test thus shadowed forth by Rhodes is not primarily an intellectual one, although it includes such a test, over and above that imposed by Oxford colleges for admission to their membership. This, of course, is no inconsiderable one, and his acceptance of it once and for all leaves him free to dwell upon other qualifications, as in fact he does. To gain admission to an Oxford college a candidate must show that he can do one of two things: (1) He must be able to pass "Responsions"—a university examination in mathematics (arithmetic and algebra or geometry) and in classics (both Greek of an elementary kind, and Latin, in which a certain proficiency in prose composition is required). Or (2) he must satisfy a specially appointed committee that, (*a*) having received "a good general education," he is (*b*) qualified to pursue with profit at Oxford some higher branch of study or research. Those admitted under (1) may be under twenty-one years of age, and will naturally proceed to the B.A. degree in the ordinary course, or, should their previous work at home suggest it, with the status known in America as that of advanced standing. This whole question, however, of advanced standing, for students not from "affiliated colleges," has yet to be definitely considered. Those asking to be enrolled under (2) must be at least twenty-one years of age, and proceed to the degrees newly instituted for "research" (graduate) students to the higher degrees of B.Litt. and B.Sc. These degrees must be carefully distinguished from degrees of the same name in America. Like the Oxford M.A., these two "research" degrees correspond roughly in academic dignity to the American and German Ph.D., and, again, like the Oxford M.A., they lead up to the higher degree of Doctor of Science and Doctor of Letters, as the older degree at Oxford of Bachelor of Civil Law leads up to, and has always led up to, the D.C.L. The higher Baccalaureates are thus rated and instituted, because it is held that the title of Doctor should not attach to any one who has not at least attained the maturity of mind and character roughly represented by the minimum age of thirty years. What other form of test by examinations of the ordinary kind Rhodes candidates may be called upon to pass will not appear until the trustees' plans have been matured, and this is not yet, for it is generally understood that the first elections to Rhodes scholarships will not be made until two years hence, when it is hoped arrangements will have been made to appoint one of the scholars for each State in the Union and each Colony in the Empire.

As to the more strikingly original feaures in the testator's "counsels of perfection," they include the sifting of evidence of several friends (1) as to physical soundness, such as can be had from the records of athletic sports; (2) as to the gifts of leadership, and what may be called "personal magnetism," such as can be had from the votes of a candidate's school or college mates; (3) as to moral force and powers of self-control and self-denial, such as can be had from the expressed opinion of watchful authorities under whom candidates must have been placed long enough to make possible the framing of some opinion upon these points. These conditions as embodied in the wording of the will may very possibly suggest the selection of candidates too closely resembling the English public-school boy to be found in America, but will be easily modified so as to suit universal American conditions. Universal American conditions, apart from special developments chiefly on the Atlantic seaboard, certainly make it impossible to obtain all the sorts of evidence contemplated, except in the case of youths who have at least completed their sophomore year at some college.

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Therefore it seems likely that accepted candidates will be of this class. Just how far American colleges may incline to go in this matter is uncertain, and the policy of the Rhodes trustees is likely to be greatly influenced, if not finally determined, by the policy adopted in American institutions. It seems reasonable to surmise that the question as to whether graduates, intending juniors, or intending seniors shall be chosen will be largely decided in America, nor does it seem unlikely that successful candidates may be taken from all these categories.

However that may be, we have in the near prospect of Americans matriculating at Oxford under the generous provisions of the Rhodes bequest to the United States of America—there will be nearly one hundred elected in each period of three years—perhaps the most striking among several remarkable phenomena in the modern educational world. The beginnings of the movement of which this new foundation may fitly be called a climax were American, and therefore we of the United States are but logical in the chorus of welcome with which Mr. Rhodes's testamentary generosity has been acclaimed throughout our great country. As to this fact the innumerable and enthusiastic letters from every part of the Union which have been received in England leave no possibility of doubt. The Rhodes scholarships will plainly serve, among other things, to universalize the great development of graduate study which has put the coping-stone upon our system of higher education during the generation which began in 1876 with the foundation of Johns Hopkins University. We are already familiar with the methods adopted there and elsewhere for elections to graduate scholarships and fellowships, and although these elections have mainly been confined to candidates from the United States and Canada, there is nothing to prevent elections in America as in England of a similar kind upon the scale suggested by the Rhodes bequest. Those most familiar with the methods adopted throughout America in the choice of graduate fellows, and in the admission of candidates to advanced standing at our larger universities, will be the first to admit that they contain what might prove to be the germs of Mr. Rhodes's "counsels of perfection" to his trustees. By this I mean, of course, only that some margin has always been allowed, after a candidate's purely intellectual quality has been appraised, for vaguer evidences as to character and efficiency. Opinions will inevitably differ as to the practicability of obtaining and using this sort of evidence upon the lines so definitely drawn in the Rhodes will.

We hear of students sent from England to the Harvard Law School and to other departments of that University, and similar facts touching Yale have long been of common report. We know of a resort to Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by European students in engineering. One of the most brilliant new departures of the lately installed President of Columbia has been his agreement with the French authorities looking toward a regular interchange of advanced students. Princeton is alive with the intelligent purpose of creating there a collegiate center for the higher learning in the liberal arts, which is bound to add to the already great resources and attractions of our country as a resort for the rising generations of scholars throughout the world. The charm and resourcefulness of the University of California, the vigor and audacity of the University of Chicago, are finding the widest recognition in Europe. May we not, then, welcome the bequest of Cecil Rhodes, whose generosity and enthusiasm for the university and the "city of the dreaming towers" is helping so enormously those who would make Oxford more cosmopolitan?

Indeed, when we couple Rhodes's bequest with the munificence of our own fellow-citizen, Mr. Carnegie, in his endowment of research at Washington and his gifts to the Scotch universities, it seems that a new era is dawning, and that our children's children shall see revived and actualized the dream so dear to men of the Renaissance who proclaimed their allegiance to the Republic of Letters. We shall have thus in our own time the first beginnings of a holier empire than the Holy Roman Emperors knew, in which all men of mark may find it easier to ignore the limits and strifes of nationality than ever it has been since mediæval scholars flitted from land to land in the pursuit of true knowledge

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and high thinking. Crossing from West to East, and from Europe to America, and meeting at various centers new and old, they will each assist the others and all will reach together that higher point of outlook where Plato's philosopher elected to stand.

Oxford, England.

Co-Education in Colleges

I.—A Man's View

By W. A. Curtis

IT would seem as if co-education were still on trial and that not yet had the popular verdict been rendered. A decade ago we thought it had completely vindicated itself. College after college was opening its doors to women; and to-day, west of Pennsylvania and north of Mason and Dixon's line, there are more colleges exclusively for women than exclusively for men. Indeed, Wabash and Notre Dame in Indiana, and Kenyon in Ohio, are the only men's colleges in the region. A decade ago we believed that opposition to co-education would soon entirely fade away. To be sure, we were far from believing that all colleges would open their doors to women, but the attitude of even the colleges that steadfastly proclaimed their intention to remain exclusively male colleges was not one of condemnation of co-education. Rather was it the wish for the preservation of local customs, the adherence to old traditions, a resistance to any sort of innovation and change in the pleasant old monastic life that linked them not only to the past of their own institution, but to the past of all universities back to Oxford, Paris, Salamanca, and Padua.

But within the past few years there has been a change in the attitude toward co-education, a strong change in the attitude of the male students everywhere, and here and there a reflection and response to this attitude on the part of faculties and trustees.

Here and there this has taken concrete form; now as discrimination, ostracism, proscription, and even downright insult of the women students by their male compatriots, now as restriction upon their numbers and onerous disabilities intended indirectly to restrict their numbers, imposed by faculties and trustees. For years Cornell male students have ostracized their women. College women are rarely seen at the swell balls of the year, "imported" girls furnishing the necessary partners for the scornful men. The University of Michigan some time ago began to follow Cornell's example, and a later imitator, the University of Wisconsin, goes into the importing business even more than Michigan. Two years ago, at the University of Chicago, the girls made a protest because they were no longer invited to the university functions and the boys went beyond the quadrangle for their girls. At the University of Minnesota the Greek-letter society girls will tell you that they have harder work each year keeping up their membership, for the reason that so many Minneapolis families now send their daughters to women's colleges or keep them at home. In all of these universities brothers discourage their sisters from attending. The reason they give is that they do not like to see their sisters descend from the pedestal they occupy at home and lose the glamour that surrounds them anywhere but within college walls, to see them put aside, notwithstanding beauty and accomplishments, for girls far their inferior, but who have the indisputable claim to homage that they are "imported." Indeed, I am prepared to state, and have the support of my fellow hardened alumni, that the girls of my Alma Mater are far more lovely than the girls the students import and ask us to admire. The chillness of our response does nothing but convince them that we are fogies and no connoisseurs, and the fact that the Supreme Court, sitting *en banc* as invited guests at the great function of the year, the junior ball, has year after year rendered a decision favorable to the college girls, has no effect upon the importers.

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Rather do they think that our judicial system needs altering.

Some of our colleges have shown something more than a passive opposition taking the shape of social non-intercourse. Barbaric acts have been committed in colleges both East and West that have caused us to ask if American chivalry were dead. Rising almost to riots, demonstrations have occurred in some of our institutions that have made the whole country blush. Had some decadent Latin country been guilty in like manner, not yet would these things have passed from our national remembrance, and the speaker and writer descanting upon Anglo-Saxon virtues would have pointed many a moral with them.

Leland Stanford Junior University—what a dreadful name, with all due respect to that mighty institution, precursor and precedent for such Philistine titles as John B. Stetson University, George H. Smith College (colored), and others to follow—has passed a regulation that the number of girls must never be more than thirty-five per cent. of the total number of students. Colby is mooting a similar regulation. At Northwestern a year ago, for the first time, the number of girls in the senior class of the college of liberal arts, or academic, as they say at most colleges, equaled the number of boys. A trustee at the alumni banquet said that the number of girls must be restricted, that the university was becoming a woman's institution. He was cheered to the echo. The trustees and Dr. James, the new President, are in favor of reducing the proportion of girls. A late remark of Dr. James to the effect that co-education is still on trial at Northwestern has flashed all over the country. At Northwestern, of all places! The university where it has hitherto been proclaimed the most successful, and where hitherto the trustees have been regularly accused of spending more money on the girls than on the boys!

Though Northwestern, on the northern borders of Chicago, is a threatening point, its rival on the south side of the city is the present storm-center of the co-educational question. The University of Chicago has actually banished co-education. The various co-ordinate branches that carry on the university government have voted and revoted to segregate women. At this institution there are three legislative bodies or houses, which correspond somewhat to the National Senate and House of Representatives. The Board of Trustees forms the highest of these. Members of the Faculty compose the others. Among them, these bodies have considered the matter some time, and the removal of the girls has been decided upon. They are to have separate classes, separate buildings, a separate quadrangle. Dozens of woman's clubs passed condemnatory resolutions; the alumnæ of the University and the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ protested. The press was severe. The public expected to see the University retire from its position and rescind the obnoxious edict, but though it wavered for a while, it now stands firm.

The professors assign as the principal cause of the edict the fact that the young men neglect their studies because of the girls, and that particularly they are inattentive in the class-room because of looking at the girls. This sounds rather strange in view of the complaint of the girls that the boys show them no attention. It sounds strange in view of the fact that no one alleges that the girls neglect their studies because of the boys and are prone to inattention in the class-room because of making sheep's eyes at them.

In a discussion of a question like this one must give opinions and cannot give statistics. The Germanic habit of piling up appalling heaps of statistics, which has accompanied the Germanizing of our educational methods down to a Germanizing of our pronunciation of English, has about driven individual opinion from our modern discussions. Inferences from phenomena of human nature inspire little respect. Only deductions that are but sums of columns of figures are now convincing. Nevertheless, I am going to exercise my Yankee prerogative and proceed to make some inferences.

The action of the University of Chicago faculty is a response to a sentiment of the male students. Were they to attempt to show that better work was done in exclusively male or female colleges, they would ignominiously fail. Their contention that class work suffers finds nothing to rest upon. It is, then, a response to the voice of the male in the University of Chicago, which is the

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voice of the university men of America, which is but the first peeping of what shall presently be the voice of all the men of America! For this is no educational question, no university question, this attack upon co-education. It is a social question, a fundamental question of the most serious character, whose subterranean fires slowly gathering have broken through the crust in the weak spot of the universities, but shall soon belch everywhere. This is no university matter, this eruption of hostility to woman, for hostility it is, naked hostility, in its ungenerous and unchivalric expression. It is man, face to face with the fact that woman in this twentieth century is not his ally, his helpmeet, his wife, but his competitor, his rival, and that of all the meeds, the prizes, the rewards of life that she cheats him out of, it is the supremest prize, herself!

Once woman doubled our joys and halved our sorrows. She now halves our incomes and doubles those seeking employment. Declaiming against the injustice of paying her half what a man got, in her blindness to the fact that the man got twice as much in order that he might give her half, she has succeeded in getting her rate of compensation raised somewhat, but his has descended to meet it. And so, some assert, result the unmarried and unhappy thousands of women and the unmarried and hardly less unhappy thousands of men, so the increase of the social evil, so the weakening of the National stamina that assails a nation where family life is passing.

Blindly, unconsciously, rudely, unchivalrously, yet with a righteous purpose at bottom, though he know it not, the college man strikes at co-education. In the college he sees woman serving an apprenticeship for active life in the world. Every girl who stays at home tacitly admits that she hopes and expects to be a wife. Talk with a college woman. She will, just as a man, tell what she "is going to do" when she graduates. There is no tacit admission that she expects or hopes to be a wife. She is preparing for a life of competition with the man. She is preparing herself to assist in a state of things which brings it about that neither she nor any other woman may be the wife of the boy she sits beside in class.

Other women enter active life; not all college women do by any means. But you can nowhere else put your finger on a whole class who are likely to do so. The college boy does not object to the college girl because she is learned. If neither she nor any other woman were ever to be part of a system that prevents him from having a wife at all, or defers marriage until his head is bald, his joints stiff, and romance dead within him, he would rejoice in her attainments. But now he talks of the womanliness of the girls who stay at home. He prates of this. He harps upon it pitifully. "They are different." He finds a charm in them. Their dream of life is solely of him. The college woman may include him as a possibility in her dream, but he is only a part of it and not a probable or essential part. The college woman is not responsible for the present condition of affairs. She did not create it. Numerically, she is not a large factor. But she is a sure factor, and the college man, obeying one of those strange psychological waves that sweep over a nation and make all blind, unconscious agents in a great change, a great reform, is trying to save her from herself. Cruelly, sometimes even dastardly; unseeing the end, unknowing what urges him, from Colby of Maine to Leland Stanford Junior of California, from Wesleyan of Connecticut to the University of Wisconsin, he is striking at the inversion of a natural order, at the destruction of what makes life most dear, striking the defenseless woman, too, doing things to make one weep, yet to save that woman.

Co-education will not pass. All that it ever was it is and shall be. But the competition of woman with man will pass. In just such measure as woman has increasingly driven man out of his wonted employments, in such degree has our national courtesy departed, in such degree has the opposition to co-education grown. The movement of which this college agitation is the forerunner, the social movement which has first had its expression in the field where plainly could be pointed out cause for a deplorable effect, will soon become general. The question removed from the colleges, the balance of life restored, the college man of the future, as the college man of past years, will rejoice in the culture and learning of this college

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girl, who, no longer his rival, his competitor, is his wife. Toward this happy outcome of it all we look forward with hopeful eyes. But the poor girls of the last decade, and the poor boys, it is too late for them, too late!

II.—A Woman's View

By May Estelle Cook

The discussion which has been going on at Chicago University for some months past with regard to separating men and women in the classes of the junior college—that is, during practically the first two years of their college course—has been one of more than local significance, and has presented some interesting questions in education.

The reasons for the proposed change have not been officially stated, but are supposed to be two: first, that the number of women at the University is increasing faster than the number of men, and is already in excess in some departments; and, second, that the sons of most of the wealthy families in the West continue to prefer Eastern colleges to the home university. Whether or not these are the real reasons for segregation, the argument most used in favor of it is that it will increase the number of men students. The case of the University is not that it loves women less and men more, but simply that it loves more men. And the advocates of segregation are going on the theory that the presence of women in the class-rooms is keeping men away, especially men of the "better" class.

The members of the faculty who believe in holding consistently to co-education argue, on the other hand, that, so far as the sons of wealthy families are concerned, they would in any event go East to college, as their fathers have done before them; and, furthermore, that no theory is needed to explain the "alarming" number of women students, since the following facts give a sufficient explanation:

First, that the University has thus far done more for women than for men, notably in supplying dining-rooms in the women's dormitories and not in the men's. This seems a small matter until one realizes what it means—namely, that the women have lived in comfort, with all the advantages of intercourse and entertainment that a homelike table insures, while the men, in having to forage for their meals—and the restaurants and boarding-houses near the University are none of the best—have had not only less creature comfort, but less social opportunity. It should be said in passing that a men's commons is now being provided, which will soon ameliorate the condition of the men in this respect.

Second, that thus far the University has offered chiefly courses in science and the liberal arts, which at the present stage of culture attract more women than men, and that it has been especially strong in courses for teachers, the majority of whom are women. Only recently have a school of medicine been added and a school of commerce established. Last summer a school of law was organized, and a school of technology is in contemplation. The development of these schools will bring men not only to the schools themselves, but to the preparatory classes of the junior college, in which the threatened "feminization" is most imminent.

These facts are incontrovertible. They show that it is unscientific to adopt at present, as a working hypothesis, the theory that men are being kept away by the presence of women. Accurate observations of the normal comparative numbers of men and women cannot be taken until the development of the new schools shows what the number of men is to be. Moreover, the theory that the number of men will be increased by segregation cannot be proved, because the conditions will not remain static. If segregation is adopted and the number of men increases, it will not prove that segregation has caused the increase, for meantime the new schools will have been developed.

Why, then, has the faculty voted for segregation? The answer is not far to seek. Segregation is a president's measure, and has prevailed as such. It is the fact that the question has not been allowed to stand on its own merits, but has been

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affected by personal influence, that has engendered intense feeling, not only in the University, but in the community at large.

The action of the University may also have been due in some degree to the fact that some of the professors believe in segregation *per se*. Considering how many of the leading men of the University are graduates of men's colleges, it is remarkable that this influence has not been greater than it has. But, whatever may be the merits of the theory of segregation as opposed to that of co-education—and the question is too large to be entered into here—the following facts should be considered in applying the theory to Chicago University:

First, the West is almost wholly co-educational. Education has been established on the principle that in intellectual matters distinctions should not be made according to sex. That principle will continue to prevail in the public schools whether it does at Chicago University or not. In other words, a large majority of the students of the University—for a large majority are prepared for college in the public schools—have been brought up from their kindergarten days in mixed classes, and would be liable to an artificial stimulus of sex-consciousness by the novelty of segregated classes.

Second, the University has been successful under co-education. The present need of larger buildings proves its success so far as numbers go. So far as the much more important question of the life of the students is concerned, the success has been equally noteworthy. The life, both intellectual and social, while not ideal, has been simple, natural, and wholesome, and in some respects has been a triumph for the principle of co-education. The boys and girls of the junior college have worked well together in the class-room. One of the few complaints has been that the boys are "mad" because the girls do better work—a complaint which lends a grim humor to the plan of segregation, as a concession to the poorer students. Outside the class-room there may have been some nonsense, but probably not as much as there would have been had an equal number of young people been living in proximity without the intellectual balance-wheel of common class-room experiences. Careful observation of the life, as it has been in the past, leads to the conclusion that the good which has come of it has been not so much that the girls have taught the boys manners and the boys have taught the girls to use common sense in their studies, as that each individual has profited by a diverse environment. There have been no distinctions of age or sex, and no castes of any kind—even the caste of wealth—except such as the students have made for themselves by good work or bad. The conditions of liberal culture have therefore prevailed, and the life has been normal rather than artificial.

How important this absence of artificial distinctions has been can scarcely be appreciated without knowledge of one more fact, which ought to be mentioned even if it is not pleasant. This is that the atmosphere of the University has been distinctly less wholesome since the present discussion has been going on. A basis of distinction has been proposed, and the students have begun to feel self-conscious accordingly. That the proposed line of demarcation has been that of sex has for some reason, perhaps inexplicable, worked to the detriment of women. Heretofore they have been treated as students among students, now they are being treated as women among men. And the attitude toward them has been such as to make it appear that being a woman is a disadvantage to a student—an air, not quite of intolerance, but of tolerance, which is often harder to bear.

Limits

By Edwin Henry Keen

Press on and climb, or linger still below:
Life is a land we can but partly know;
Leagues have been travel'd, many wonders met,
But the best part is undiscovered yet.

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An Old-Time Country Doctor

By Clarence Deming

I SEE him still with memory's eye—his big, quaint, slow-moving figure, his loose and wrinkled garb time-worn by trips of mercy over the New England hills, his dust-stained gig, and "Bilfil," his mare, whose name, by local repute, was a perversion of "blue pill." The Doctor had a Websterian head set on a gladiator's frame, only that the massive face was edged by lush side-whiskers. While shaving carefully the rest of his face, the Doctor left his "sides" quite untrimmed, so that the effect was that of a shaggy forest flanked by a new-mown field. On his head, save during summer heats, he wore the familiar Yankee "coon" cap given him years before by a patient weak in purse but strong at the trigger, and owner of the best "coon-dog" in the country. The cap was one of the Doctor's most cherished treasures. As the years flew by and the linings wore out, he renewed them, preserving ever the cap's form and the whalebone vizor on whose upper and central edge the coon's striped head had been sewed, nose outward. It made a whimsical medley—the Doctor's strong human face below, the coon's sharp vulpine features above, and both together symbolizing the keen wit and sterling character which blended in the Doctor's personality. He was a bachelor, whose household gods, good and evil, were guarded by a spinster sister. Folks hinted at an old love affair, as sequel of which the Doctor had given up a promising city practice for the arduous toil of the way-back country town. But the tale rested on the vaguest of tradition, and the old Doctor had long before lived down, alike, his neighbors' serious matrimonial advice and homespun jokes on the same theme.

Bilfil was the Doctor's *alter ego*, taking, as it seemed, the place of wife and children in his love. The tie was a mystic one, only explicable by the rule of contraries, for Bilfil's mental humor was most various and mutable. The Doctor had raised her from a young colt, and the complex adult product suggested a mixed stock from Bucephalus and Rosinante. At night, and during the long journeys in gloom over the rough roads, Bilfil, in the Doctor's words, "got religion." He gave her the reins, she took him with sure foot over gully and thank-you-marm, and no horse excelled her in sobriety. But, by day, a demon entered her flesh. Time and again she had "bolted," snapped the Doctor's thills or traces, and periled his neck. In that occult and vexing trait of her race, the "balk," her staying powers were prodigious. The loyal Doctor never descanted on this infirmity of his pet, though rumor told of one occasion when Bilfil balked for six consecutive hours, yielding at last to her own sweet caprice, and not to suasion of oats, rein, or whip. To see Bilfil on balk in one of the village streets, the rustics gathered round with words of cheer and advice, and the Doctor perched on the seat stoically reading his New York "Tribune" and waiting for Bilfil's better spirit to move, was indeed a sight fit for a Centaur.

Bilfil must not be dismissed without record of her chief exploit. It was on one of the few days which the Doctor stole from his patients for a fishing trip to Round Lake, the east shore of which sloped down so gently under water that over-head depth was reached only some ten rods from the brink. On these excursions the Doctor always went alone, presumptively because his angling *impedimenta* left space for but a single person in his boat—a flat-bottomed craft so evenly triangulated that it seemed to have three prows, and possible to row in as many directions merely by shifting its seat. The Doctor's normal equipments were a pail of live bait, a huge box of worms, three bamboo poles, a portly lunch-basket, two oars, and a long anchor-rope, all stowed in his gig when in transit to or from his happy fishing-grounds. It had been a triumphant fishing day of June when the Doctor, with the equipment as scheduled, only minus the bait and plus two goodly strings of fish, unhitched Bilfil and bade her homeward. Then Satan entered Bilfil. First she cocked one ear and drooped its mate, then cocked both ears. She balked for five minutes, then

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"slewed" round and headed for the lake. Out in the water and over the stony bottom she flew until thigh deep, then swerved and paralleled the shore. For an eighth of a mile she plowed her watery furrow with the Doctor as focus of the waterworks, fish, bait-pail, oars, and tackle strewn out *a tergo*, before she tired and her dripping master guided her ashore. Yet, spite of this prank and others barely secondary, the Doctor cherished Bilfil and nursed her in decrepitude until her death from old age, as if one of his own patients.

In the sick-room the Doctor was healer even without medicine, joining in one flesh trained nurse and skilled physician. Soft foot, tender hand, features which by the bedside seemed like sunshine on rock, were allied with wondrous skill in diagnosis and in treatment—a kind of healing instinct drawn from an ancestry of doctors. His brothers of the profession marveled that so bright a flame could hide itself under the bushel of a country practice—genius all the more rare in days when drugs were few, disease ill-differentiated, symptom named the malady, and when men died so often from "fits." He had an odd way of disparaging his patient's ailment. The sufferer might be pretty sick, yet, in the old Doctor's dictum, was only "somewhat uncomfortable." "Rather unwell" marked the next lower stage, plain "sick" the next, which finally evolved into "pretty sick," if the patient drew near the shadows. This was to neighbors. To the family he never failed to tell the fact as the hour of dissolution drew nigh. In the sick-room and in consultation he scorned the big words and Greek derivatives of his profession, stabbing them with the phrase, "Dead tongues don't cure living bodies." In night work, that *bête noire* of the doctors, he seemed to take joy, and his gig, with its swaying lantern, was a kind of cheery beacon of the whole countryside. To a night call he never failed response, and tradition tells of but once when his patience recoiled. It was at two o'clock on an April morning when the tired Doctor was roused by a farm-hand, on horseback, who said curtly that his employer was very sick, then trotted away. The Doctor dressed, harnessed Bilfil, drove her seven miles through the hasty budding of the April highway, and had just neared the home of his patient when the messenger met him with the words, "Doctor, I started to ride back to tell yer to bring yer ferceps: Mr. Smith's got a bad toothache." Then, for the first and last time, the Doctor turned homeward and spoke a word suspiciously profane.

Active and interested in town matters, the Doctor took scant part in general politics until the anti-slavery movement took shape, when he dashed in with the ardor of a novitiate, proclaiming his abolition principles in those early days when to join the hated party spelled moral nerve and sinew and meant half-ostracism to men personally less beloved. "I don't care much for Texas or the tariff," he used to say, "but when it comes to a flesh-and-blood matter like slavery, politics needs the doctors." Out of that period of storm came two of his best-loved jokes. The Doctor had sent a copy of his "Tribune" to a rock-ribbed Democrat, who, meeting him next day, said: "Doctor, I got yer 'Tribune.' I didn't even open it, but tuk it in my tongs and held it over the fire. *I'll teach yer to throw yer pearls before swine.*" His second joke of blessed political memory was in the later "wide-awake" days of Fremont, when the local battalion of torch-bearers went down to the factory village of Dawsonville on parade, where, passing through the Irish quarter, there came a brickbat out of the gloom and hit the only Democrat in the brass band!

A touch of irony ever veined the Doctor's humor. It was when Levi, very aged and quite worthless, sole colored man in the village, and with a flexible biography as to marital faith and hen-roosts, fell sick with an ailment more painful than deadly and cried, "Doctor, I wish this poor nigger wuz dead," that the Doctor responded, "Guess 'twould be about as well, about as well." Farmer Cole, well-to-do, but the hardest-fisted man in the township, had come near to death with typhoid fever, but recovered after symptoms so deadly that the case had evoked long discussion in the County Medical Society. Long efforts of the Doctor to collect his bill brought out his comment, "Farmer Cole would grudge giving away the time o' day." One of the village Mrs. Malaprops, whose original views of anatomy were the fun of her

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neighbors, lost her husband. Asked the cause of death, the Doctor, with a ghost of a smile, answered, "I call it consumption, but Mrs. Marsh says the liver didn't pump the blood up into the lungs fast enough." One winter day the tale went round that Hank Buel, the village good-for-nothing, a hard-cider toper, whose wife supported the family by washing and picking berries, had fallen into the shallows of the wheel-pit of the local mill and been rescued barely alive after a half-hour's frosty bath. Asked by a village wag what a man's moral duty was on finding Hank in such stress, the Doctor smiled quizzically and split the ethical dilemma with the words, "I think I should have run the other way and called for help." To the village teamster dreading a minor operation, lacking which serious trouble might follow, the Doctor aimed what proved to be the effective metaphor, "Well, Jim, would you rather have a strap or the breeching burst?" But his joke most keenly relished was at his own expense. His near neighbor, Farmer Smithwick, adamantine bachelor and woman-hater, used to comment on well-nigh every human misfortune with the words, "There's a woman in it." At the sudden death of Mr. Smithwick's best cow, the old Doctor ascribed it to a prevalent bovine epidemic and guyed his neighbor sharply when he repeated his pet phrase, "There's a woman in it." A day or two later Mr. Smithwick met the Doctor and in triumphant mood. "Doc," quoth he, "we've got yer this time. We cut up that critter to see what ailed her, and found she'd died from a hairpin in her windpipe."

Almost five decades of his hard country practice had gone by when the old Doctor left us. He had just mounted his gig for a far night ride to a sick-room when paralysis seized him, and next day a second attack took him away—quickly and without pain, as he had ever wished. In a brief rally into consciousness he counted a few of his own pulse-beats, smiled, and said playfully, "Too late; the patient will die." He left to his white-haired sister only the homestead and a few thousand dollars as material heritage from his goodly life; but on his books, as richer legacy, his executor found thirty per cent. of his bills of a lifetime uncollected and never to be collected, against which stood the brief entry, "Poor; no bill." In the austere theocratic community he had rarely attended church, and there were those who, by that mark, questioned his Calvinism. Yet what a concourse of sects, of high and low, from far and near, followed that tear-dimmed hearse! What unseen spirits of those whom he had ushered in or out of life seemed to troop round his grave, and what memories sprang to living lips of his deeds of grace, his gentle ministry, his charity, his crisp humor! "If Doc Beeson had only been sure on the doctrines, he'd 'a' been jest about a saint," was pious old Phœbe Grant's tribute. And he was just about that—without the doctrines.

The Most American Books: A French View[1]

By Madame Blanc (Th. Bentzon)

IT is certainly very difficult for a foreigner to answer the questions propounded by The Outlook. Right on the border of France we have two examples which serve only to make this difficulty still more intricate; for we are not aware that either the Belgians or the Swiss have an individual literature; to speak more precisely, Belgium and Switzerland have no individual language. Nevertheless, talents like those of Maeterlinck or Rodenbach distinguish themselves from those of French writers by their characteristic qualities, impossible to mistake; and, to go still further, we well know how the French genius, Rousseau, drew from the soul of his native Alps the love and appreciation of nature, which before his time we almost entirely lacked. Who

[1] It is with especial pleasure that we add Madame Blanc's contribution to the discussion upon this topic published in The Outlook last week. Authorship, point of view, and method of treatment make this article of very positive literary and critical value. It will be remembered that the question proposed was, "Which are the ten books, or parts of books, prose or verse, that are most characteristic of American genius and life—literature which could not have been written on any but American soil?"

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knows but that it may be an American genius who, sooner or later, will produce a masterpiece that will crown Anglo-Saxon literature!

And yet, what a marked difference has been developed in the literature of the two English-speaking countries!

Take Cooper, for instance; although in style he does not differ much more from Walter Scott than Bryant does from Wordsworth, and although he has not given us much realistic observation in the portrayal of his Indians, he reveals himself as an American more by his true and accurate description of the country than by the originality of the subjects with which he alone could deal so well. It is true that originality of subject is not sufficient to show the difference between one literature and another, if it be not connected with real originality of form—that is to say, the art of molding new thoughts into new forms; but his innovation was brought in by the flood of immigration since the time of Bryant's didactic poems and Cooper's novels of adventure. Who, for instance, would dare maintain that Bret Harte, with his broad and fearless treatment of Californian life, the ingenious use he has made of dialect, and his profound sympathy with all classes of people who, to the glory of America, there become molded, subdued, assimilated—I repeat, who would dare to say that the author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" is not essentially American?

Further, it would be very easy to prove that the short story has not been hitherto a peculiar product of English soil; for those admirable interpreters of local color, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary Wilkins, Thomas Nelson Page, Grace King, Octave Thanet, Charles Egbert Craddock, and others, are short-story writers who could not have been produced or developed anywhere but in America—in New England, Virginia, Louisiana, the New South, Tennessee, or wherever might be their native or adopted section. The dialect of each section, with constant additions, was liable to become a stumbling-block, but in experienced hands has become part of literature, just as has the Scotch dialect of Burns. Nor must the rustic poet, James Whitcomb Riley, be forgotten; while unknown echoes from the prairies and great plains of the West, in prose and verse, come to us in the virile, ringing, sonorous tones of a Hamlin Garland. "Main Traveled Roads" would have proved to us (if proof were needed) that Life and Nature are the best of teachers, even if time-honored traditions are swept ruthlessly aside, with more fervor than discretion, by this same Hamlin Garland.

Yes, indeed, "local color" is one of the richest treasures of American literature; and its most eminent exponents among contemporary writers are those who portray with sincerity the customs and character of those about them—each one where Fate has placed him, be it North, South, East, or West.

In fact, it is through the medium of the short story—the story of dialect—and of that peculiar humor found even in ordinary journalism, that we may see the beginning of a new American literature. In Europe, Mark Twain is its best-known exponent, in sections where Emerson's influence has not yet been felt—Emerson, who, by the way, is at present making a rather tardy conquest of the Old World.

But I wish to demonstrate, before going further, that the American books which seem to have borrowed most from English sources indicate, on reflection, that they could not have been written on any but American soil. Just as, at first sight, a Frenchman can almost always distinguish at once between an American and an Englishman, so, in glancing over the first pages of a book, we at once feel the difference between the literary productions of these two peoples. Take the novels of William Dean Howells, for instance; no one is ever deceived as to the nationality of the author, even when he is not treating American subjects; though naturally there is not the radical difference to be found between English and American writers as between the French and English; there remains in the former always the same Anglo-Saxon basis.

Throughout American literature there runs as an undercurrent a noble regard for the moral element—a regard which sometimes prevents the psychologist from descending to profound depths. And yet, what psychologist of any country has surpassed Hawthorne's courage in this respect? And was he not, after all, the most un-English of American writers?

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Was he not misunderstood by English critics who asked themselves if, perchance, this son of the Puritans was not immoral? Truly a naïve question, to which French critics pointedly replied by saying, "Immoral, doubtless, if pessimism be immoral; or if the most profound and searching analysis merits such an epithet." Hawthorne does not amuse, nor console, nor preach. He gives us life—unvarnished, without illusions. And yet what strength, what power, in his disenchantment! Who save himself could have written "The Scarlet Letter" and "The Blythedale Romance"? And how thoroughly American—characteristically American—are these two masterpieces, so different in style; although the first Puritans, with whom the characters of the first-named book are connected, came from England, and the Utopians, whom he portrays in the second, are descendants from our own French Fourierites!

Yet, on the other hand, it must be admitted that Longfellow's adorable "Evangeline" and harmonious "Hiawatha" are, indeed, flowers that have sprung from American soil. And who could refrain from saying as much of Whittier—Whittier, so unique, so individual? The Quaker poet belonged to the America that was the product of the stirring events of his time—the abolition of slavery—of which he was the singer and the champion.

The Civil War, which meant the end of slavery, seems to me to have aided in breaking the last link of the chain which bound the former vassal to her ancient sovereign. This liberation as incarnated in the person of Lowell, scholar and exponent of the highest culture, this man of letters *par excellence* who could pass from a work like "The Cathedral"—almost a classic—to the famous "Biglow Papers," from which it is impossible to extract all their humor and sweetness unless one be an American and a patriot.

It goes without saying that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" belongs in the front ranks of those books of action which have helped to precipitate a formidable revolution.

I wish to confine my attention to the great writers of the East; because it would be a sheer waste of ink to try to prove that the author of "Innocents Abroad" or Artemus Ward could be anything but Americans belonging to the West. Let us confine ourselves, then, to Boston. I once had the great honor of meeting there Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and at first came to the conclusion that he would stand in all countries as a delightful survivor of the eighteenth century; his poems, his conversation, and the greater part of the talk in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," all seemed to point in that direction. A word from him, however, showed me that the genial octogenarian was of a quite different sort. In speaking with him of his novel "Elsie Venner," I made use of the word "physiology." "Pardon," he interrupted me quickly, "the theme is above all theological;" and thus, without further explanation, another phase of his genius was revealed to me. He was a conversationalist of the highest excellence; at once voluble, versatile, brilliant.

"Brilliant" is another adjective which belongs by right to the spirit of American literature, and which was not brought from England. The English recognize this, being themselves richly enough endowed not to seek to withhold just recognition from others who possess what they have not. Humor is a quality characteristically English; but the Americans possess in addition that "esprit" which has its natural home in France—France, which is, perhaps, more appreciative of America's genius than she is herself; for did she not once claim Poe as her own, even as she took Heine from Germany?

In fact, Poe would rank among the greatest European decadents were it not for the spirit of purity which permeates all his debauchery, and helps to efface its blot. This spirit of purity is, indeed, characteristically an American trait; and no other American poet displays this so uniquely as does Poe.

From our point of view, the three great figures in American literature are: Hawthorne, Emerson, and Poe; even Emerson, saturated as he was with the spirit of German metaphysics, could not have sprung from any but American soil. His asceticism—excessive and almost superhuman—and his intellectuality revolted against democratic tyranny, and could find expression only in a great republic where extreme individualism and material ambi-

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tion threatened to absorb everything. A similar danger threatens the rest of the world now; and thus Emerson, as Mr. Chapman aptly says, was one of the world's voices. There must necessarily always be a dearth of noble precepts where materialism dominates spirituality. No higher praise can be given to Emerson than that he sounded the note of his epoch and of his country. It was a Frenchman who so admirably said of Emerson: "America has exalted him because she saw herself in him, and he was her conscience."

Walt Whitman stands apart as the exponent of an entirely different phase of Americanism. His writings are incoherent, but strong in imaginative power, and vigorous in expression of self and of country—words of prophecy when they are not absurd—a giant in literature who bravely flings behind him the scorn of the past to greet the future golden with the sunshine of approval and recognition.

Oom Paul's Story[1]

AT last we have ex-President Kruger's long-expected autobiography. First of all, the book should definitely establish the spelling of his name; it is Kruger, and not Krueger, as many still persist in writing it. While the venerable Boer dictated this story in vigorous Dutch to his stenographers, the English translation, although perhaps lacking some of the sturdy vigor of the original, is sufficiently forceful to show that the manner as well as matter of the story is worth any one's attention.

Paul Kruger's has been one of the most extraordinary careers of modern times, as it has been one of the longest. He says, "My recollections go back to the time when, as a boy, I left the land of my birth with my parents and my uncles, Gert and Theunis Kruger." That was in 1834, the period of the Great Trek, and, some readers may be surprised to note, in view of later events, really the most interesting period of Mr. Kruger's life. Those were the days of grim hunting experiences when the boy, having mangled his hand by the explosion of a gun, deliberately cut off his thumb; those were the days of the early Kaffir campaigns, in one of which he, unaided, attacked a band of savages. This part of the volume constitutes by itself an excellent boys' book of adventure.

Now follow the Basuto and Civil wars, the latter developing into somewhat of a religious conflict. Narrating the ensuing conflict with the Kaffirs, Mr. Kruger gives a different version of the trouble between the Boers and Dr. Livingstone from that which the great missionary gave. Mr. Kruger declares that during the Boer war with the Kaffir chief Secheli the Boers found in Dr. Livingstone's house "a complete workshop for the repairs of firearms and a multitude of war material which Livingstone kept stored for Secheli's use," hence the Boers "confiscated the missionary's arsenal." Mr. Kruger has probably convinced himself that the seizure of Livingstone's goods was entirely justifiable, since the Boers regarded the missionary as a valuable ally of the Kaffirs. We know, however, that Livingstone's great aim was to open up the heart of Africa to civilization and Christianity, that the Boers resolved to shut up the country, and that Dr. Livingstone declared, "We shall see who have been more successful in resolution, they or I." The final decision in this matter was not reached until a few months ago, when the Boer war with Great Britain was ended by the decisive victory of that great Power.

Next came the discovery of the diamond fields in 1871 and the struggle for their possession. Some of Sir Bartle Frere's admirers may be surprised to learn that Mr. Kruger accuses the great British pro-consul of double dealing during the interregnum under the British flag. Reaching the time of Majuba Hill and Boer independence, we might think that the doughty old autocrat would become boastful; but he is not as much so as was expected, although quite conscious of his own worth and of that of his people. He becomes more dogged in his narrow

[1] *Memoirs of Paul Kruger, Four Times President of the South African Republic.* Told by Himself. The Century Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 444 pages. $3.50, net. (Postage, 24c.)

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ideals, however, as he describes his four terms as President of the South African Republic. His language concerning Cecil Rhodes, the Chartered Company, the Jameson raid, and Mr. Chamberlain's policy of provocation is vigorous enough to suit any pro-Boer, and most of it is abundantly justifiable.

As to the recent Boer War itself, we have learned more from other books than from this. It is probable that General De Wet, in his forthcoming volume, will give the final word as to narration and explanation from the Boer side. President Kruger's description is a distinct disappointment if we seek comprehensiveness and balance: as to the first, those in the field could give a more detailed and authoritative account; as to the second, it would be too much to expect that an old man who had throughout a long life been accustomed to dictate and to domineer would regard his hereditary enemy as any other than "arrogant."

Mr. Kruger's religious faith, though narrow, wooden, and recalling the Old rather than the New Testament, is touching, because it is still absolute and entire. "I am convinced that God does not forsake his people," he says, "even though it may often appear so. Therefore I resign myself to the will of the Lord. I know that he will not allow the afflicted people to perish." "When peace was at last declared," writes Mr. Kruger, "I applied to the generals the Bible text, 2 Cor. viii. 3: 'For to their power I bear record, yea, and beyond their power they were willing of themselves.'"

The venerable ex-President's literary style is marked by simplicity, terseness, and directness. He is grimly satirical and humorous by turn. In an intensified degree these qualities are found in his speeches and addresses, some of which are included in the valuable appendices at the end of the volume. The whole work certainly forms an important contribution to our knowledge of the Boers in general and of the patriarchal autocratic type in particular.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Adventures of M. d'Haricot. By J. Storer Clouston. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 365 pages. $1.50.

Farcical, and toward the end extremely silly. This we venture to say despite the fact that these imagined adventures of a French political refugee in England have appeared in the staid pages of "Blackwood's Magazine."

Animals Before Man in North America: Their Lives and Times. By Frederic A. Lucas. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 291 pages. $1.25, net. (Postage, 12c.)

Mr. Lucas has selected a most enchanting topic, and his learning is entirely adequate. Somehow we looked for an old heavens and an old earth, with grotesque creatures of geologic ages, dragons in their prime, and all that. Here we have them, but they roar you as gently as any sucking dove. They are sedate monsters of the museum—shunning all antinomianism. Between the use of the scientific imagination and the scientific use of the imagination there is a difference, and this discrepancy this book illustrates.

Bayou Triste. By Josephine Hamilton Nicholls. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 227 pages. $1.50.

There is no plot in these plantation tales and no especial strength of handling or character study; they portray in an intimate manner the domestic happenings of Louisiana country life, the idiosyncrasies of the negroes, the good feelings existing between them and their former masters even to-day. The social imitativeness of the negroes is shown in a humorous way, and altogether the book makes pleasant reading.

Bible Lessons for Little Beginners: Part Two. By Mrs. Margaret J. Cushman Haven. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 295 pages. 75c., net.

Bob, the Photographer. By Arthur M. Winfield. The A. Wessels Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 325 pages. 90c., net.

Book of Nature Myths (The). By Florence Holbrook. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 215 pages. 65c., net.

The imaginative capacity of the American Indian is well represented in this fanciful interpretation of nature's play of color and life in beast and bird. Stories telling how the first humming-bird came by its color and light, or how the butterfly, woodpecker, and swallow came into being, are interspersed with explanations of "Why a cat always falls on her feet," "Why the dove is timid," "How fire was first brought to the Indians," and tales about the first pearls, diamonds, and emeralds.

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All show intimate association with nature, and possess the charm of vivid fancy and childlike credulity.

Captured Santa Claus (A). By Thomas Nelson Page. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7¾ in. 75c.

The story of a Christmas in war-time. A brave and tender Confederate officer brings his children their Christmas presents through the enemy's lines and is treated with courtesy by the Federal officer into whose hands he falls. The tale is well told, and has an atmosphere of true feeling and honest sentiment.

Christmas Kalends of Provence (The). By Thomas A. Janvier. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 262 pages. $1.25, net.

In this volume Mr. Janvier had a subject quite to his mind, and the three papers which it contains will take their place with the very best of his charming atmospheric interpretations of life and character in the south of France. The larger part of this volume is taken up with an account of Christmas celebrations, observances, and festivities in Provence, which is quite captivating in its picturesque quality, its humor, and its reverence for the simplicity and sanity of old-time life. In another chapter Mr. Janvier reports that characteristically Gallic pilgrimage of the sons of Southern France from Paris to Provence which took place several years ago, the pilgrims being almost without exception distinguished persons in the professions and the arts, and the whole adventure charged with the spirit of the Southern Frenchman, ardent, enthusiastic, bubbling with excitement, brimming with gayety, overflowing with speeches and toasts and festivities of every sort. In no other country could such a pilgrimage have been made, and no living man could better have been its historian than Mr. Janvier.

Conquest (The). By Eva Emery Dye. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 5¼×8 in. $1.50.

This book, which from its cover may give the impression of being a novel, is really a most minute history of the settlement of Kentucky and adjacent points. It relates, as its preface intimates, the Iliad of the West from the time when the red man ruled to the achievements of Boone, Lewis, Clark, and other famous border heroes. Its pages bristle with blood-stirring episodes.

Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties. By M. Ostrogorski. Translated from the French by Frederick Clarke, M.A. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×9 in. $6, net.

The first serious attempt to investigate the development of party government. A notable contribution to our political literature. Reserved for later notice.

Diamond Mines of South Africa (The). By Gardner F. Williams, M.A. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 7×10½ in. 681 pages. $10, net.

The manager of the De Beers Consolidated Mines at Kimberley has published a sumptuous volume which in paper, print, illustration, and binding seems the acme of luxury. The text describes comprehensively and authoritatively the diamond industry of South Africa. Mr. Williams begins with the ancient Adamas, reinforcing his description with many a quotation from the Old Testament; he naturally proceeds to the traditional Ophir land, whence he comes to the pioneer advances made in more recent times; the discovery of the great wealth of Kimberley and the camps there; the necessary combination of capital and labor; the process of systematic mining, which insures a continual instead of an occasional income; the exact description of how diamonds are "won;" a description of the workers in the mines and of the mining towns; finally, information as to how a diamond is formed by nature and how it is cut and polished by man. The South African fields alone have contributed over four hundred million dollars in value to the world's stock of diamonds, while the demand advances apace with the world's growth.

Doffed Coronet (A). By the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5½×8½ in. 545 pages. $2.25, net.

This author's books have had a wide vogue, chiefly among women readers, because of the knowledge they display of court circles and high society in Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Germany. Perhaps the fact that the author tells us that she once wore a coronet which she renounced to become the wife of an English diplomat, while (as explained in the present volume) the two still later became ordinary American citizens, adds to the glamour of her descriptions of what some French journalists, we believe, call "higlif." The book before us purports to give authentic glimpses of Egypt just after the Arabi Pasha rebellion; diplomatic intrigue, harem scandal, Oriental villainy, international conspiracy, personal adventures, all are described in lavish lauguage and gorgeous profusion of adjectives. If we understand rightly the meaning of the extraordinary scene when some guests at a garden festival discover the embalmed body of Alexander the Great with countless gold and jewels of incalculable value, the author intends thereby to warn her readers at the outset not to accept the book too blindly or literally as a relation of actual fact. The use, instead of names, of initials with dashes is meant to give an air of reality, but becomes farcical when the most famous of English representatives is indicated thus—"the Marquis of D——n and A——a."

English Pleasure Gardens. By Rose Standish Nichols. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 6½×9¼ in. 324 pages. $4, net.

This most attractive volume is somewhat different from the numerous books which have been published dealing with pleasure-grounds and gardens of all sorts, for Miss Nichols has told the story of the garden from the earliest times to the present day, with special illustration from English gardens. She describes the classic gardens, mediæval pleasure-grounds, the gardens of the early Renaissance, Elizabethan gardens, gardens of the seventeenth century, of the reign of the Georges, and of the present day. She has gathered a great mass of interesting information, very pleasantly embodied in a text which is easily read, and

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the whole profusely illustrated from many sources. The subject was an exceptionally rich one for illustrative treatment, and both in the text and in the illustration of the volume its rich possibilities are fully developed. The book must take its place among the most attractive in a department already rich in inviting volumes.

Eric: A Tale of Roslyn School. By Frederic W. Farrar, D.D. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 366 pages. $1.50.

Furniture of the Olden Time. By Frances Clary Morse. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 371 pages. $3, net.

On the title-page of this well-made volume Miss Morse has put a quotation from Thoreau which lets us into the charm of her book: "How much more agreeable it is to sit in the midst of old furniture, like Minott's clock and secretary and looking-glass, which have come down from other generations, than in the midst of that which was just brought from the cabinet-maker, smelling of varnish like a coffin!" The book is a very complete presentation of the best old fashions in furniture—chests, dressing-tables, bureaus, cupboards, sideboards, desks, chairs, settees and sofas of all sorts, tables, looking-glasses, musical instruments, fires, and lights. The value of such a book depends largely on the illustration, which is admirably selected as regards representative examples, very profuse, and beautifully printed. There are nearly three hundred illustrations of different sizes in the volume, which ought to be set as a text-book for study by all furniture-makers and for the education of all people who have the opportunity and means of home-making.

Gabriel Tolliver: A Story of Reconstruction. By Joel Chandler Harris. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 448 pages. $1.50.

Mr. Harris's latest story is a first-hand study of life in a quiet Georgia village before, during, and immediately after the Civil War. The principal incidents and the dramatic interest of the story center in the Reconstruction period. Like Mr. Page's "Red Rock," it is a study of that period, and, like Mr. Page's "Red Rock," it will be regarded in the future as an important foot-note to contemporary history. It is, however, with "Gabriel Tolliver" as a novel that the reading public will deal, and as a novel it has many admirable qualities. It is, to begin with, a story of the heart; a record of normal human emotions, normally and humanely expressed. It is as innocent of analysis and as free from morbid psychology as if these later developments in the field of fiction had never taken place. It is old-fashioned in spirit and old-fashioned in manner, and it has the good, old-fashioned charm; for it is wholesome, genuine, simple, and it deals with the primary interests of human beings. It is written in so easy and unconventional a manner that it does not seem to be a story at all. There is no literary assumption in it, no pretense of style; therefore it is full of literary art of a delicate and charming kind. Without the least suggestion of imitation, it recalls that happy, free, comfortable manner in which Thackeray told some of his stories, which, carefully avoiding any suggestion of literary contrivance or calculation, is the very summation and incarnation of all these things. Mr. Harris is one of our real novelists; he has more than once made contributions to our literature, and in "Gabriel Tolliver" he has given us a delightful story, in which Northern readers especially will not only delight, but in which they will find much that is of distinctly educational value.

Glengarry School Days. By Ralph Connor. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 340 pages. $1.25.

Although this story may have been intended for a boy's book, it is good enough for any of us. Healthy in tone and rapid in progress, as they are, we children of a larger growth glory in Ralph Connor's tales of the West and the North.

Heroines of Poetry. By Constance E. Maud. Illustrated. John Lane, New York. 5×8 in. 298 pages.

Many of the names made famous by ancient poetic legend figure in this prose account of the adventures of the "Maid of the Swanskin," "The Lily Maid of Astolat," "The Hero's Mother," "The Little Duchess," "The Good Sister," "The Serpent Woman," "The Learned Princess," "Minnehaha," etc.

Historical Essays and Reviews. By Mandell Creighton, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. Edited by Louise Creighton. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 136 pages.

Those who know by his "History of the Papacy" and other writings the accomplished scholar whom death removed from the bishopric of London two years ago, need no further attraction to this collection. It centers mainly in the period of the Renaissance and is concerned with its typical characters, some of them obscurely known but worth knowing. One of these, Olympia Morata, appears under the title "A Learned Lady of the Sixteenth Century," in whose intellectual character, says Dr. Creighton, "we can clearly see the meeting of the two great movements that produce modern thought—the Renaissance and the Reformation."

Historic Highways of America, Vol. I. Paths of the Mound-Building Indians and Great Game Animals. By Archer Butler Hulbert. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, O. 5×7¾ in. 140 pages.

There can be hardly an outdoor study more attractive than that of American history from the standpoint of historic highways. We cannot thoroughly understand our own history, local or National, without some knowledge of these routes of trade and war. It is surprising that no one has taken up this particular branch of study, treating it with the exactness and fullness which it deserves—describing the paths as worn first by the beasts of the woodland and prairie, then those blazed by the red men, finally those trod by our pioneer ancestors. Mr. Archer Butler Hulbert has now come forward, we are glad to say, with an announcement of the publication of sixteen volumes covering this commercial, strategic, and social expansion. The first volume has already appeared; it covers the description of paths made by the great game animals and

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the mound-building Indians. Its successors may be interesting in their more direct connection with American history as we know it, but they can hardly be more valuable in affording knowledge not previously to be had than is the present volume. It first treats of the position of the archæological remains on many of our hill-tops and watersheds, but especially at many strategic mountain-gaps. These are the original markings of the first highways in this country. Mr. Hulbert next describes the range and habits of the buffalo: its roads, always on high ground, were swept clear of débris in summer and of snow in winter, and each stream was crossed on the bars of the mouths of lesser tributaries. Testimony is then given as to the use made of these roads by the earliest explorers of the interior; we see how the red men found and opened their thoroughfares, the more important of which are outlined.

History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe (A). By George Saintsbury, M.A., LL.D. In 3 vols. Vol. II. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 593 pages. $3.50, net. (Postage, 20c.)

When the first volume of this important work—the most elaborate history of criticism which has yet appeared in our language—was published, The Outlook reviewed it at length, and indicated both the strength and weakness of Professor Saintsbury's method. A third volume will close the series; and when that appears The Outlook will comment on the completed work. The second volume, recently issued, traces the history of criticism from the Renaissance to the decline of eighteenth century orthodoxy; and, although dealing largely with English literary history and written for English readers, it devotes large space to an interpretation of Italian criticism in the sixteenth century, of French criticism in the seventeenth century, and of German criticism at the end of the eighteenth century; pointing out with acuteness and learning the characteristics of the different types of national criticism. This volume is devoted chiefly to the exposition of the criticism of Ben Jonson, Dryden, and Dr. Samuel Johnson, and presents a vast mass of information collected from every accessible source, and constituting the fullest survey of the period of which it treats which is to be found in English literature.

History of the Formation and Growth of the Reformed Episcopal Church, 1873-1902. By Mrs. Annie Darling Price. James M. Armstrong, Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 309 pages.

How Our Grandfathers Lived. Selected and Annotated by Albert Bushnell Hart, with the Collaboration of Annie Bliss Chapman. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×7½ in. 371 pages. 60c., net.

This number of the series of Source Readers in American History deals chiefly with the first half of the nineteenth century. Short selections, including anecdote and description from accredited authorities, depict the social customs, educational, religious, and frontier life of that period. It is intended, as were its predecessors, to supplement and vitalize dry history studies in our schools by illustrative sketch and story. People who have passed the age of going to school will also find it entertaining, instructive, and useful as a reference-book.

Italian and English Dictionary (A); with Pronunciation and Brief Etymologies. By Hjalmar Edgren, Ph.D., Assisted by Giuseppe Bico, D.C.L., and John L. Gerig, A.M. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5¾×8¾ in. 452 pages. $3, net.

The latest addition to Italian-English dictionaries has the merits of being based on very recent authorities, and of embodying a copious selection of very modern words. As compared with certain other dictionaries, it has the disadvantage of being published in one volume, and that a thick one. Of course it will appeal, however, to exact students of Italian more than will Wessely's or other small volumes, in that it is more comprehensive and up to date.

John Lackland. By Kate Norgate. (With Maps.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 5¾×9 in. 303 pages. $2.75, net.

The most abhorred tyrant that ever ruled our mother country owes his evil prominence in history to the occasion he gave his subjects to wrest from him the first bill of rights, the so-called "Great Charter" of 1215. Far from being the cowardly and voluptuous imbecile that popular tradition has pictured, he was, as John Richard Green depicted him, the ablest as well as the most ruthless of his race. The present monograph, well illustrated by maps, exhibits a striking portrait of this ferocious despot, and presents an attractive study of the genesis of our hereditary liberties.

La Grande Mademoiselle, 1627-1652. By Arvéde Barine. Authorized English Version by Helen E. Meyer. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5½×9 in. 448 pages. $3, net.

Among secondary historical personages of the seventeenth century may be included Marie-Louise, the daughter of that gay decadent, "Monsieur"—namely, Gaston d'Orleans, the younger brother of Louis XIII. She was a romantic sentimentalist; and her life, though fairly interesting in itself, was more so as reflecting certain events and tendencies in an interesting age. These were, first, political, characterizing the reigns of the old Louis XIII. and of the very young Louis XIV. In his clearly and carefully written pages M. Barine gives us no "popular" biography, only too often a thing made up from personal memoirs and various collections of State archives. He grasps the ventures and adventures of an agitated period, it is true, and on many a page we catch an echo of the "Trois Mousquetaires" and "Vingt Ans Après"—novels dealing with the same epoch. But we also have some of the luminousness of the soberer pages by Duruy or Lavisse, and there is even a suggestion of Mr. Lodge's "Richelieu" or Mr. Hassell's "Mazarin." The most interesting part of this book, however, is not its relation with the history of politics, but with the history of literature, and especially with two immortal names: in this respect, therefore, M. Barine's volume is one which may worthily supplement the manuals compiled by Profes-

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sors Saintsbury and Wells. The evolution, or, as M. Barine thinks, the revolution, which produced Racine's "Phèdre" a generation after the appearance of Corneille's tragedies, marked the change from the stoical, optimistic, and too pompous sentiments of the one to the Christian pessimism of the other.

Lectures on the Ethics of T. H. Green, Herbert Spencer, and J. Martineau. By Henry Sidgwick. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 374 pages. $2.75, net.

Those who are even moderately versed in the rival theories of ethics will recognize the value of the critical discussion to which they are subjected in this volume by the great master in that science over whom the grave has recently closed. Among the three here reviewed—Green, basing his ethics on transcendental metaphysics, Spencer, with his basis in biology, and Martineau representing the intuitional school—Professor Sidgwick has more in common with Martineau, though with serious differences. The publication of Sidgwick's "Methods of Ethics," nearly thirty years since, brought into unity the theories, till then opposed, of the utilitarian and the intuitional school. Sidgwick's ethics, as his present editor says, might be described in his own words as "utilitarianism on an intuitional basis," though he is less exactly classed, as he often calls himself, as a utilitarian. His opponents are, on one side, Green the idealist, on the other side Spencer the evolutionist; and it is with these that his criticism in these lectures is principally concerned. He does not admit, however, that Spencer is "a pure evolutionist in ethics." His criticism of Green demonstrates the weakness of transcendentalism before a master in logic; but this really means no more than that spirit and form are incommensurable. He finds the difference between Martineau and utilitarianism less than might at first appear, but discovers under his whole procedure "an unwarranted assumption," viz., "that the story which the moral consciousness gives of itself is one and the same in all cases." The volume is one that no thorough student of ethics can well dispense with.

Lost in the Land of Ice. By Captain Ralph Bonehill. The A. Wessels Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 241 pages. 90c.

Master of Appleby (The). A Novel Tale Concerning itself in Part with the Great Struggle in the Two Carolinas; but Chiefly with the Adventures Therein of Two Gentlemen who loved One and the Same Lady. By Francis Lynde. Illustrations by T. de Thulstrup. The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. 5×7½ in. 581 pages. $1.50.

This ample title describes much, but does not reveal all. The story moves rapidly. It is full of thrilling incidents, miraculous escapes, and fierce love. Blood flows freely, and all the atrocities any one could demand are set forth in these highly delectable pages. A typical novel of the day, it may very likely be enormously popular.

Master Adam, the Calabrian. By Alexander Dumas. Translated by Harry A. Spurr. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 213 pages.

The latest addition to the Englishing of Dumas is a translation, by Mr. Spurr, of a story published from an edition of the romanticist which saw light in Brussels, and which assumed to be a complete chronological edition of his writings. Dumas visited Naples in 1835, and the Brussels edition bears the date of 1840. Those dates mark a period before the great author's labors led him to keep a staff of writers employed. Whatever one may think of the genuineness of the story related in this volume, one must admit that it bears many marks of a Dumas-like movement in the telling.

Masterpieces of Greek Literature. Supervising Editor, John Henry Wright, LL.D. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 456 pages.

That Greek literature holds its own in modern days, despite protests against compulsory study of its ancient tongue, is evidenced by the succession of books that freshly present it. The peculiar claim of the present volume to attention is in the large space it accords to the great tragedians. The "Prometheus Bound" of Æschylus, the "Antigone" of Sophocles, the "Alcestis" of Euripides, are presented entire in the best translations. Other authors, from Homer to Lucian, appear in choice selections. Suitable introductory notes bring each author upon the stage to speak for himself. The compiler, unmentioned on the title-page, is Miss Seymour, daughter of Professor Seymour, of Yale. The work is highly creditable to her literary judgment and skill.

Memories of a Hundred Years. By Edward Everett Hale. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8 in. In 2 vols. $5, net.

During the publication of Dr. Hale's "Memories" in serial form in The Outlook the editors had many indications of the interest it excited in readers. Letters from subscribers, extracts made in other papers, discussion of points involved, all proved this beyond question. We cannot doubt that a considerable proportion of those who followed from month to month these recollections, anecdotes, and historical interpretations will wish to have them in permanent library form. The book publishers have made two handsome substantial volumes, fully illustrated, well indexed, and clearly printed. One of the best characterizations of the work we have seen says of it: "Dr. Hale's work is more than a mere patchwork of recollections and documents. It is a story which moves. It is history built up from personalities and broadened in conclusions and estimates. It is biography of the best kind, for it constantly sets over against an intimate view of the subject the theories of those who are remote. The phases through which the country has developed—in politics, industry, sociology, culture—are revealed in shifting scenes, while one event after another, or one person after another, is brought directly into the focus of personal contact."

Messages of Israel's Lawgivers. By Charles Foster Kent, Ph.D. (The Messages of the Bible.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×6½ in. 386 pages.

The latest volume of this valuable series lights up a subject hitherto obscure to many Bible readers, and neglected by most. The

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confused grouping in which the Pentateuchal laws appear in the Old Testament text is here rearranged according to modern methods of systematic classification. The great facts and principles which formed the message of Israel's lawgivers to all time are thus brought into distinctness from whatever was incidental to temporary circumstances or a transient stage of development. The chronological arrangement which modern scholars have determined exhibits the growth of Israel's moral standards in a lucid epitome. A very desirable addition has thus been made to the existing apparatus for the popular study of Hebrew institutions. The work is furnished with helpful introductions both to the whole and to its several sections.

Miss Muffet's Christmas Party. By Samuel McChord Crothers. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5½×7¾ in. 106 pages. $1, net.

This is a very original little story, the work of a man who not only sympathizes with childhood, but who knows its literature by heart, and who has collected, by a happy device, on a festive occasion all the delightful, strange, and impossible folk who figure in those stories. To Miss Muffet's party come "Alice from Wonderland," "Sindbad" and the "Forty Thieves," all the heroes about whom Hans Christian Andersen talked, and the great company of residents in fairyland, in the old myths, in folk-lore, and in the literature of all nations. The result is an extremely jolly party, which reflects the highest credit on the management of the Spider and the hospitality of Miss Muffet.

Mollie and the Unwiseman. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia. 5½×7¾ in. 198 pages. $1, net.

While not up to the level of Mr. Bangs's best humor, this volume contains enough of amusing conceits and unexpected quirks and turns of thought to satisfy admirers of this popular author.

Mythological Japan; or, The Symbolisms of Mythology in Relation to Japanese Art. By Alexander F. Otto and Theodore S. Holbrook. Illustrations Drawn in Japan by Native Artists. Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia. 8×10½ in. 63 pages.

Among the most original and beautiful books of the season is a volume of novel form, both as regards binding and illustration, by Mr. Alexander F. Otto and Theodore S. Holbrook. This volume, which is printed only in an *édition de luxe*, under the title "Mythological Japan," is in its text an interpretation and in its pictures an illustration of the mythological significance of the decorations on Japanese porcelains, ceramics, bronzes, lacquers, and wood carvings. The authors have had exceptional opportunities of studying the masterpieces of Japanese workmanship in all these departments, and the further opportunity of consulting Japanese authorities and experts; and they have succeeded in carrying out their purpose of presenting the mythological side of Japanese decorative and creative art in their descriptive text and in abundant illustrations by native artists. Many of these illustrations were drawn for the volume by Japanese artists of standing, and are reproduced from the original water-colors. The art of Japan, like its literature, is saturated with symbolism; and its characteristic thought, both religious and philosophic, is embodied in a many-sided art which interests Occidental students in the exact degree with which they become familiar with it. This volume is bound in raw silk; the pages are embossed and doubled at the edge after the Japanese manner. There are inserts of lacquer panels, full-page plates in color, and interesting and significant marginal decorations. The volume has not only freshness but distinction.

Noll and the Fairies. By Hervey White. Illustrated by Elizabeth Krysher. Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago. 4½×6¼ in. 221 pages.

Nonsense Anthology (A). Collected by Carolyn Wells. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4¼×7 in. 289 pages. $1.25, net.

A collection of representative nonsense verses from many sources, with a somewhat elaborate introduction. Probably no two persons would make the same selection from the vast volume of nonsense verses; but almost every one will find his or her favorite selections in this volume, which is quite catholic in its taste and its feeling.

Old Country House (An). By Richard Le Gallienne. Illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Harper & Bros., New York. 7×11 in. 144 pages. $2.40, net.

Mr. Le Gallienne's once somewhat exuberant fancy has of late become quieter and truer to life. The sentiment here is not too strained, and the imaginative qualities are honest and real. The book has been illustrated with rare taste and feeling.

On an Irish Jaunting-Car through Donegal and Connemara. By S. G. Bayne. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 6×8½ in. 138 pages. $1.25, net.

There is too much information of the guide-book order in this volume and too little of the traveler's actual experiences. He should have told more of the people among whom he journeyed, the interesting, humorous, quaint Irish peasants; instead of which he is continually telling how many feet long, wide, and high things are, and relating the history of places. In the unique Irish vehicle known as the jaunting-car he traversed the counties of Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, and Clare, passing through some of the finest natural scenery in the world. The illustrations, reproductions from photographs taken on the trip by the author's companions, are good, and tell more about the Irish peasants than his pen, which only here and there deals with them and their ways.

Penelope's Irish Experiences. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 345 pages. $2.

That this book would find its place, sooner or later, among holiday publications was inevitable. It now appears in an illustrated edition uniform with the illustrated editions of its two charming predecessors, in what may be called the Penelope Series. It is unnecessary to recall the comment of The Outlook upon Penelope's record of impressions of Ireland made at the time of its publication; it is only necessary to note the fact that the well-known English caricaturist, Mr. Charles E. Brock, has

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furnished the illustrations for this holiday edition, and has caught the characteristic attitude, expressions, and dress of boatmen, cabdrivers, waiters, farmers, and hangers-on about Irish inns and places of resort.

Poems of John Keats (The). Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4×7 in. 469 pages. $1.25, net.

A beautiful little edition in limp cover, with thin but fine paper and good type. For the price one would have hard work to find more value in a literary Christmas gift.

Red Box Clew (The). By J. Breckenridge Ellis. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 230 pages. 75c., net.

Rosebud Series (The): The Mystery of the Pine Wood. By I. Molesworth. **The Princess Who Gave Away All.** By I. T. Meade. **The Revolt of the Toys.** By E. Nesbit. **Two Rough Stones.** By G. Manville Fenn. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4½×5¾ in.

School of the Woods: Some Life Studies of Animal Instincts and Animal Training. By William J. Long. Illustrated. Ginn & Co., Boston. 5½×8 in. 364 pages. $1.50, net.

Mr. Long has made a delightful book. In point of attractiveness to children it stands with Kipling's "Jungle Book" and Thompson Seton's "Wild Animals I Have Known." It has, however, a more strongly marked ethical note than these. Mr. Long is convinced by years of observation that instinct counts in the animal world for much less than it has been credited with; that success or failure in the struggle for existence depends in the animal as in the human world rather on the kind of training received from the mother. This appears most clearly among the higher orders of life. Here, as Mr. Long remarks, the young human creature through parental neglect often fails of at least temporal salvation through loss of "the saving instinct of obedience." But among the lower creatures "obedience is life; that is the first great lesson." It is for this that Mr. Long has entitled his book "The School of the Woods." The summer wilderness is the school-house where "the wilderness mothers, from partridge to panther," are strict disciplinarians. Mr. Long's observations of the animals' struggle for life and the deaths that befall them lead to conclusions much more favorable to belief in a divine benevolence presiding over all than is the common picture of "Nature red in tooth and claw with ravine." The illustrations by Mr. Copeland are both abundant and admirable.

Stories of Authors' Loves. By Clara E. Laughlin. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. $3, net.

Whoever feels an interest in the heart history of famous people may have his curiosity satisfied by a perusal of this work. The two good-sized volumes have grown out of some articles previously published in "The Delineator." Among the authors whose love-lives are here given are included: Tennyson, the Brownings, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Balzac, Dante, Michael Angelo, Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, Thoreau, Poe, Keats, Shelley, Byron, George Sand, Longfellow, Ruskin, etc. There is no conscious effort at criticism; the circumstances surrounding the respective lives are told, the events narrated in a sympathetic manner, and the benefit of the doubt given where doubt exists. The love-life is often vivified by quotations from poems or letters or personal intercourse.

Tenth Commandment (The). By Marguerite Linton Glentworth. Lee & Shepard, Boston. 5×7¾ in. 350 pages. $1.50.

A serious purpose seems to have impelled the writing of this story, which opens with the marriage of a beautiful young actress of exceptional talent and popularity from merely mercenary motives. Time proves to her that not all that society has to give, the devotion of a good but not brilliant husband, nor even the birth of four children, can fill the void left by her withdrawal from the artistic life for which she was born. She finally learns what love really is. It is inspired by a young clergyman, who withdraws from the ministry on discovery of his own feelings. The story is occupied mainly in portraying the struggles of the two against destiny and with the woman's return to the stage. There is much character study, and the absence of mother love in a certain type of woman is fairly well indicated. The diction is simple and direct, but the book is more likely to interest the curious than to satisfy the many.

Venetian Republic (The). By Horatio Brown. (The Temple Primers.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 3¾×6 in. 211 pages. 40c., net.

As the reader takes up this volume, Mrs. Oliphant's "Makers of Venice," Alethea Wiel's "Story of Venice," and Hazlitt's "Venetian Republic" inevitably come to mind; but Mr. Brown's modest volume will challenge comparison with any of them—certainly with the most ponderous of all, Mr. Hazlitt's two stout volumes, for that comprehensive work often lacks the atmosphere to be found in many a description of this necessarily condensed little book. Mr. Brown considers the rise, expansion, splendor, decline, and end of Venetian history, dividing the subject into as many chapters as these divisions would indicate. He places special emphasis on the pathetic and dramatic decline of the wonderful republic. The bibliographical and chronological tables leave nothing to be desired.

Visitors' Guide to Salem. Forty-fifth Thousand. Illustrated. The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. 5×6½ in. 160 pages.

Wee Folks' Annual. Edited and Arranged by Alfred J. Fuller. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 7×9¼ in. 104 pages. $1.25.

There will be found here plenty of curious and amusing verse for wee folk, thought out in true childlike spirit. The illustrations, too, are most cheerful.

Where the Wind Blows. By Katharine Pyle. Illustrated by Bertha Corson Day. R. H. Russell, New York. 7×11 in. 120 pages.

Here are ten fairy tales from ten nations, and the spirit of the Arabian Nights pervades them all. The Wind relates them in his grandmother's castle, far east of the Sun and west of the Moon. Students will find folk-lore meanings, but children will find glamour and story. The book is of large page and is brilliantly illustrated in color.

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The United Mine Workers and Publicity

A CORRESPONDENT of The Outlook, whose name is very well known to our readers, and who is connected with one of our largest New England universities, recently asked The Outlook to make an effort to obtain from John Mitchell's headquarters for publication the Articles of Association and Rules of the Miners' Union. Our correspondent gave the following reason for the request: "The principle that publicity is a remedy for the evils of trusts applies to the labor trust as well as to the capitalized trust. If the country is asked to recognize the unions, we should know exactly and fully what we are to recognize. The claim of the labor unionists seems to be that the union is to be recognized and nothing else—against the last part of this proposition I, for one, should be willing to take up my old sword. I should be surprised if you are able to obtain directly all the rules of the miners' union, but if the press cannot obtain them, the President's Commission may be asked to demand them."

Prompted by this letter, The Outlook wrote to President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, asking for the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union, if he was at liberty to make them public, and saying to him that if they could not be made public The Outlook would be glad to have a statement explaining why publicity in this particular was not deemed expedient. Mr. Mitchell, in a prompt and courteous reply, forwarded a copy of the Constitution, saying that "there is no secrecy about any of our laws and regulations, and you are at liberty to use any part of the inclosed, or all of it, as you may desire. These are all the rules of the National organization."

We think that a large part of the public has the impression that the United Mine Workers is a secret body, and that its members and officers are disinclined to have its methods and regulations made public. For this reason it appears to us to be of general interest to give some account of the Constitution of this typical and powerful union.

The document is in the form of a simple, neatly printed pamphlet of twenty-eight pages about two and a half by six inches. The title-page reads, "Constitution of National Union United Mine Workers of America. Revision 1902. Office, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Indiana." Naturally, it bears the official stamp or label of the National Typographical Union, showing that it was printed under union conditions. The United Mine Workers' National Union was established January 25, 1890, so that it is now a little more than twelve years old. The Preamble to the Constitition declares that the objects of the Union are:

First—To secure an earning fully compatible with the dangers of our calling and the labor performed.

Second—To establish as speedily as possible, and forever, our right to receive pay, for labor performed, in lawful money, and to rid ourselves of the iniquitous system of spending our money wherever our employers see fit to designate.

Third—To secure the introduction of any and all well defined and established appliances for the preservation of life, health, and limbs of all mine employees.

Fourth—To reduce to the lowest possible minimum the awful catastrophes which have been sweeping our fellow-craftsmen to untimely graves by the thousands; by securing legislation looking to the most perfect system of ventilation, drainage, etc.

Fifth—To enforce existing laws; and where none exist, enact and enforce them; calling for a plentiful supply of suitable timber for supporting the roof, pillars, etc., and to have all working places rendered as free from water and impure air and poisonous gases as possible.

Sixth—To uncompromisingly demand that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that not more than eight hours shall be worked in any one day by any mine worker. The very nature of our employment, shut out from the sunlight and pure air, working by the aid of artificial light (in no instance to exceed one candle power) would, in itself, strongly indicate that, of all men, a coal-miner has the most righteous claim to an eight-hour day.

Seventh—To provide for the education of our children by lawfully prohibiting their employment until they have attained a reasonably satisfactory education, and in every case until they have attained fourteen years of age.

Eight—To abrogate all laws which enable coal operators to cheat the miners, and to substitute laws which enable the miner, under the protection and majesty of the State, to have his coal properly weighed or measured, as the case may be.

Ninth—To secure, by legislation, weekly payments in lawful money.

Tenth—To render it impossible, by legisla-

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tive enactment in every State, for coal operators or corporations to employ Pinkerton detectives or guards, or other forces (except the ordinary forces of the State), to take armed possession of the mines in cases of strikes or lockouts.

Eleventh—To use all honorable means to maintain peace between ourselves and employers; adjusting all differences, so far as possible, by arbitration and conciliation, that strikes may become unnecessary.

Many of the objects set forth in this Preamble are self-evidently admirable—such as the third, the seventh, and the eleventh. The tenth paragraph of the Preamble, which declares for legislative prohibition of the employment of private detectives or guards in the case of a strike or lockout, ought, it seems to us, to be accompanied by an equally earnest declaration against the encouragement of violence or disorder by members of the union during a strike.

The organization of the union appears to be businesslike. The National Union is divided into District, Sub-District, and Local Unions. All of the subdivisions, however, are under the jurisdiction of the National Union, which is governed by the Constitution. There seems to be a wise precaution taken that strikes shall not be ordered hastily.

6. The National Executive Board shall have power to order a general strike or suspension by a two-thirds vote at any time during the year that they deem necessary; provided that all District Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries be called into joint conference for consideration before any general strike or suspension order be issued.

The salary of the President, which office Mr. Mitchell now holds, is fixed at $1,800 per annum and all "legitimate expenses," and there are auditors who shall decide what expenses are legitimate. They are compelled to examine the books of the National Secretary-Treasurer quarterly, and cause their report to be published in the "United Mine Workers Journal." The salary of the Vice-President is $1,400, and that of the Secretary-Treasurer $1,500. In the case of Mr. Mitchell there is no question whatever that his executive ability and business talent could command at any time from any one of many great private business corporations a salary many times larger than that fixed by this Constitution.

Article 10 of the Constitution deals with the subject of strikes—a subject of such importance that it deserves reprinting:

Section 1. When trouble of a local character arises between members of a Local Union and their employers, the officers of said Local shall endeavor to effect an amicable adjustment, and failing in this they shall immediately notify the officers of the district to which the affected Locals are attached, and said district officers shall immediately investigate the cause of complaint; and failing to effect a peaceable settlement on a basis that would be fair and just to aggrieved members, finding that a strike would best serve the interests of the locality affected, they may order the inauguration of a strike, but no local strike shall be legalized or supported by a district unless its inauguration was approved by the officers of the district or by the National Executive Board, upon an appeal taken by the aggrieved members from the decision of the district officers; any Local Union striking in violation of the above provisions shall not be sustained or recognized by the National officers.

Section 2. Before final action is taken by any district upon questions that directly or indirectly affect the interests of the mine workers of another district, or that require a strike to determine, the President and Secretary of the aggrieved district shall jointly prepare, sign, and forward to the National President a written statement setting forth the grievance complained of, the action contemplated by the district, together with the reasons therefor, and the National President shall, within five days after the receipt of such statement, either approve or disapprove of the action contemplated by the aggrieved district, and such approval or disapproval, together with the reasons therefor, shall be made in writing, and a copy forwarded to the Secretary of the complaining district. Should the action contemplated by the aggrieved district receive the approval of the National President, the district shall be free to act, but should the National President disapprove the action contemplated, the district may appeal to the National Executive Board, which shall be convened to consider such appeal within five days after its receipt by the National Secretary. Until the National President has approved, or the National Executive Board has sustained the appeal, no district shall be free to enter upon a strike, unless it shall have been ordered by a National Convention.

Section 3. When any member of the United Mine Workers is suspended or discharged, it shall be the duty of the Mine Committee to immediately investigate the case, and if the member discharged is not guilty of an offense justifying the same, the grievance shall immediately be reported to the Sub-District and District President in writing under the seal of the Local, and if, upon investigation, the report of the Local Committee is found correct, the Sub-District and District President shall immediately insist upon the reinstatement of the suspended or discharged member.

Section 4. The National officers shall, at any time they deem it in the best interest of

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mine workers in a district that is idle, for just and sufficient reasons, order a suspension in any other district or districts that would in any way impede the settlement of the district affected. Provided, that such action would conserve to the best interest of the United Mine Workers of America.

This brief review of the Constitution of the United Mine Workers is sufficient to show that, instead of being a secret organization, its very basis is publicity. The power given to the National officers in the last section quoted, to order a district strike without consulting the mine workers in the district, might easily be abused by a hot-headed board, but the opinion of The Outlook is that John Mitchell, at least, has shown himself to be a man of marked ability, integrity, human sympathy, and breadth of view—an opinion confirmed by an article on the Coal Strike contributed by him to "McClure's Magazine" for December.

Settlement of the Standing Rock Indian Case

Staff Correspondence

ON the 29th of last March The Outlook published over my signature an article entitled "Have Reservation Indians Any Vested Rights?" In that article I attempted to show that Mr. Jones, the Indian Commissioner, and Mr. Bingenheimer, the Indian Agent on the Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota, were about to commit an act of great injustice by forcing the Standing Rock Sioux to give up more than half of their reservation to cattlemen for grazing purposes, and that such action on the part of the Indian Office was not only unjust, but in flagrant violation of law. The charges which I made were, first, that the Indians had been illegally coerced into an agreement to lease a part of their "unoccupied lands;" second, that the Indian Commissioner had thereupon leased to two cattlemen named Lemmon and Walker more than half of the reservation, including hundreds of thousands of acres that were actually *occupied* by the Indians and were needed by them for their own herds; and, third, that, after forcing the Indians to consent to a lease of certain specified lands upon certain specified terms, the Indian Office wholly disregarded the conditions of the agreement, and, in the case of the Walker lease, turned over to a cattleman about half a million acres of land that the Indians never consented to lease upon any terms whatever. I pointed out, furthermore, the facts that a confirmation of the Walker lease would practically ruin the Sioux in the central part of the reservation by depriving them of their best pasturage, and that the course of the Indian Office in the whole matter was not only ill-advised but unjust and illegal.

On the 3d of April Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, wrote a letter to the editor-in-chief of The Outlook (subsequently published in The Outlook) in which, referring to my article, he said: "I regret to say that I do not remember to have ever seen, within the same space, so much of statement and insinuation calculated to give an entirely erroneous impression as to the facts as in that article." In April the Indian Commissioner himself made a reply to my charges (published in The Outlook of April 29) and defended the action of the Indian Office in the Standing Rock case.

On the 8th of May the President appointed Mr. George Bird Grinnell, of New York (the well-known editor of "Forest and Stream") a special agent to visit the Standing Rock Reservation, investigate the leases, ascertain whether the charges of unfair dealing on the part of the Indian Office were true or not, and submit such recommendations as the case might seem to require. Mr. Grinnell has made a thorough and careful investigation on the ground, and has submitted to the President a report in which he says that, as matters of fact, the Indians *were* coerced by the Indian Commissioner into an agreement to lease their "*unoccupied* lands;" that the Indian Office did thereupon lease to cattlemen a large tract of *occupied* land, in violation of the conditions of the Indians' consent; that such action of the Indian Commissioner was ill-advised and unjust; and that a confirmation of the Walker lease would

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affect most injuriously the welfare of the Indians in the central part of the reservation. He therefore recommends that the Lemmon lease be so modified as to exclude all lands occupied by the Indians, or needed by them for pasturage, and that the Walker lease be "wholly rejected." The President has approved Mr. Grinnell's report; and, in accordance with the latter's recommendation, the Lemmon lease has been so modified as to satisfy the Indians and safeguard their interests, while the Walker lease, by Executive order, has been canceled altogether.

The position taken by The Outlook in this case has thus been sustained in every particular, and the publicity given in its columns to the facts has helped to prevent a great wrong, and to protect the Standing Rock Sioux from the consequences of ill-advised and injudicious action on the part of the Indian Commissioner.

As Mr. Grinnell's report will not be given to the press, I have made this brief statement in order that Outlook readers may know what finally happened in the Standing Rock case.

GEORGE KENNAN.

Washington, D. C., December 6.

Correspondence

The Views of Friends

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Would you permit a Friend to correct what appears to be a misapprehension as to the views of Friends in the article "Religious Life in America," in The Outlook for September 13? Friends "as a body" neither accept nor reject the conclusions of the higher criticism of the Bible, since they have no formal creed to be affected by them. As individuals, Friends have accepted those conclusions with great unanimity, and generally consider them a great assistance to better understanding of the Bible. I think also that there is no tendency among Friends to put the Bible in the place of those influences which are the origin of what is good in the Bible and in all other useful books, the tendency being very decidedly the other way. H. M. H.

Is it Socialism?

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The idea has been suggested that the Government take control of the coal-mines. This suggestion brings forth a storm of criticism, and we hear the cry of "Socialism." No one, I think, looks upon England as a Socialistic country, yet in one of her colonies, New Zealand, the Government owns not only coal-mines, but the railroads and telegraph lines, also runs an insurance business for the benefit of its citizens. If this be not Socialism in one country, why should it be in another? Neither coal nor iron nor oil can be made by the art of man; they are put into the earth by the Creator: why should the supply of these necessities be controlled by a few? E. P. B.

Danville, Va.

"The Supernatural"

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I was greatly interested in your recent editorial on the "Supernatural," because that very word, with a number of others, has seemed to me to be grossly abused, and to work, as you well say, "intellectual confusion." It seems to me that if we are true to etymology the word never had any right to be. And I cannot see how the word does anything other than give the content of a far-away God and a Christ essentially different from what the Father designed us to be—which I do not believe. After all, is it not true that the supernatural is simply the natural for those who are spiritually perfect? This does not alter the fact that there are spiritual phenomena which we shall never in this world, perhaps, thoroughly understand; but it does say that God works according to his own nature, from the soil to the soul, and all things are therefore not other than natural. A. C. D.

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